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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1979

Established 1887

Executions Continue

urd Rebels Attack an Army Garrison

ISHAHR, Iran, Aug. 29 — Kurdish rebels pounded an army garrison of Jaldian north of this Iraqi town today as the outlawed Democratic Party rejected a peace agreement with the government, entrenching in the village. Jaldian, Towan and Kofing the garrison, poured and machinegun fire into the rebels. No casualties could be counted. Rebels and revolutionary troops actually besieged inside the town but appeared to be a mixed Kurdish militia. The KDP took cover inside Jaldian in hand-to-hand fighting during the past two weeks. Violence from Paveh on the west border with Iraq, as at Jaldian, erupted last night as government troops and rebels clashed in this area bordering the national highway to Iraq. A day in a communication to bomb homes shielded by the rebels, saying government forces were unable to hit back at their attacks. Speaking West Azerbaijan in the north began to receive government forces. Government forces had no bottled soft



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signs cast on arm of Cpl. Donald Williams yesterday on visit to military hospital. Cpl. Williams was one of soldiers injured in blast Monday in Ulster.



Mrs. Thatcher donned an army camouflage combat jacket yesterday during her surprise visit to Northern Ireland. She walked through the center of Belfast and then had lunch with officials.

Irish Police Believe They Know Killers

LONDON, Aug. 29 — Irish police believe that they know who assassinated Earl Mountbatten of Burma on Monday. Deputy Prime Minister George Colley said tonight in Dublin. Mr. Colley, who is standing in for Prime Minister Jack Lynch until he returns tomorrow night from a vacation in Portugal, said that he had "reasonably accurate information" that the killers were still in Ireland. He added that he did not anticipate people being charged with the crime immediately. "I don't wish to exaggerate this," the minister added, but refused to eliminate the possibility that the suspects might already be under arrest. In Crossmaglen, Northern Ireland, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, clad in combat jacket and helmet, made a morale-boosting trip to the army fortress in this border village today. Crossmaglen is a stronghold of Irish republicanism. Mrs. Thatcher, on a sudden one-day trip to Northern Ireland, had earlier been besieged by largely sympathetic crowds as she walked about Belfast. She visited soldiers wounded in Monday's attack by the Irish Republican Army at Warrenpoint, Northern Ireland, in which 18 soldiers and an Englishman on holiday were killed. "We really must find a way to get on top of terrorism," Mrs. Thatcher said. "The people here are as determined as I am to do just that." She added, "If we don't defeat the terrorists, then democracy is dead." Earlier, the Irish government offered a reward of more than \$200,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons who killed Lord Mountbatten and three members of the party aboard his fishing boat in Donegal Bay. The reward appeared to be part of an attempt by the Irish to persuade Britain and the world that they were as revolted as anyone else by the murders. Mr. Colley said that the offer was "an indication of our concern at what has happened and our shock." The IRA has claimed responsibility for the attack on Lord Mountbatten. It was also announced today in Dublin that, because of the two attacks Monday, Pope John Paul II had decided not to travel to Northern Ireland but will carry out his original plan to visit the Irish Republic Sept. 29 to Oct. 1. Mr. Colley said that it would be necessary to "have another look at the security situation" within the republic in connection with the papal visit. It might be decided, he indicated, to eliminate all motor-

Pope Cancels Ulster Visit, Cites Killings

ROME, Aug. 29 (NYT) — The Vatican announced today that Pope John Paul II had canceled plans for a visit to Northern Ireland because of the recent Irish violence, but confirmed that he would tour the Irish Republic from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1. Last month, the Vatican said that there were no plans for the pope to visit Ulster during his Irish tour. A spokesman for the Vatican's Commission on Social Communications said today that the pope, following many requests from Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland, later decided "in principle" to make a visit to Armagh, north of the frontier. County Armagh is the site of the prime of all Ireland, Cardinal Thomas O'Fiaich. However, because of the Irish Republican Army attacks on both sides of the frontier this week that killed Earl Mountbatten of Burma and 22 others, a stop in Northern Ireland has been ruled out, the spokesman said. "With deep regret, due to the dreadful murders of recent days, it has been decided not to include a venue in Northern Ireland in the papal itinerary," the Vatican announced. Under the revised schedule, the pope will get no closer to the Ulster frontier than the town of Droghda, about 25 miles away. Killings Decried Yesterday, in a message to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, the pope condemned the bombing that killed Lord Mountbatten and three others as an "insult to human dignity and a crime against the peace of the world." Cardinal O'Fiaich and a group of Irish bishops who are now in Rome discussed the program of the papal visit with the pope's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and other Vatican officials during the last few days. The representatives of the Irish hierarchy are to meet with the pope before returning home. The Vatican spokesman said that the pontiff would visit Dublin, Droghda, Galway, Knock, Maynooth and Limerick before proceeding to the United States from Shannon Airport.

Unov Says He Defected of 'Artistic' Concerns

By Betsy Kennedy

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP) —

Ballet star Alexander

Unov, making his first appear-

ance since defecting to the

United States a week ago, said

he defected "solely for artistic

reasons. A life of every artist,

he said, is a life of struggle.

Unov, who has been in the

United States for a week, said

he was "very happy to be here,"

he said. The rest of his life

will be translated by an inter-

view. "I stress my gratitude to

the American people," he said.

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Meeting Begins Of Nonaligned Nations In Cuba

HAVANA, Aug. 29 (AP) —

The first conference in Latin

America of the nonaligned

movement opened here yester-

day. The two weeks of talks by

delegates and observers from

more than 100 countries are

being held in a new white stucco

and glass convention center.

The Cuban government spent

more than two years preparing

for the conference, which will

culminate next week with a five-

day summit meeting after talks

at the ambassadorial and foreign

minister level this week.

The ambassadors are now

trying to settle the agenda and

generally smooth the way for

the session by the foreign minis-

ters tomorrow. The full summit

conference starts Monday. Yu-

goslav President Tito was due to

arrive today and hold prelimi-

nary talks with Cuban President

Fidel Castro.

Clash in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philip-

pines, Aug. 29 (Reuters) —

Eleven soldiers and 10 Muslim rebels

were killed and six soldiers were

wounded in a clash in a remote

district in the southern Philip-

pines, military sources said today.

Hanoi Disputes Mondale

On Cambodia Withdrawal

PEKING, Aug. 29 (UPI) —

Vietnam today rejected Vice

President Mondale's warning that

normal relations with the United

States are not possible unless

Vietnam pulls its troops out of

Cambodia. "The revolution in

Cambodia is irreversible," said

Vietnamese Foreign Minister

Dinh Nho Lien. He said that

the government set up there

after Vietnamese troops occu-

pled Cambodia in January is the

only legal government in the

country. Mr. Mondale, on an

official visit to China, com-

mented on the U.S.

In Probe of Cocaine Allegations FBI Queries Jordan Companions

By Edward T. Pound

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT)

—The FBI is interviewing several

persons who accompanied Hamil-

ton Jordan, the White House

chief of staff, to the New York

discotheque Studio 54 in June

1978, Justice Department sources

said yesterday. Mr. Jordan has

been accused by an owner of the

discotheque of using cocaine dur-

ing a visit there, an allegation

he denies. The FBI received a sworn

deposition yesterday from Barry

Landau, a New York public rela-

tions man, who alleges that Mr.

Jordan asked him where cocaine

could be obtained during a visit to

the discotheque. Copies of the 34-

page deposition were turned over

to the FBI by lawyers for the

discotheque. The lawyers took

the deposition Monday to support

the allegation of Steve Rubell, one

of the owners, who said he had

observed Mr. Jordan inhaling

cocaine in the discotheque. The

FBI, which has been investigat-

ing the matter since Thursday,

is expected to question Mr. Landau,

who describes himself as a "close

friend" of Mr. Rubell. Mr. Landau

made his allegations against Mr.

Jordan available to The New

York Times in an interview on

Sunday. At the time, he had not

made the statement under oath

to investigators, and The Times

could find no supporting evidence

for his account. The White House

said yesterday that Mr. Jordan

did not know Mr. Landau. Several

persons who have had dealings

with Mr. Landau generally ques-

tioned his credibility when they

learned of his allegation against

Mr. Jordan. David Kennedy, the

official White House photographer

in the Ford administration, said

that while he was in the White

House, Mr. Landau had misrep-

resented himself several times, claiming

to work for celebrities who later

denied any association with him.

20 Tons of Vital Supplies

Emergency Aid Plane Sent to Cambodia

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 — A plane

carrying 20 tons of emergency aid

from Geneva left for Phnom Penh

today after a brief stopover in

Bangkok, a spokesman for the

United Nations International

Children's Emergency Fund in

Bangkok said. It was the second

such flight sponsored jointly by

Unicef and the International

Committee of the Red Cross, the

spokesman said. The plane

carried 7.5 tons of medical

supplies, 2 tons of sugar, 10.2

tons of powdered milk and 600

kilograms of sanitary and anti-

pest material, the spokesman said.

He added that the emergency aid

will be distributed to the Cambodian

civilian population, particularly

women and children. A third

planeload of emergency aid is

expected to leave Geneva for

Phnom Penh in the first week of

September, the spokesman said.

Despite the airlift, diplomats in

Bangkok report that no active

negotiations appear to be under

way to alleviate Cambodia's

famine. Joint Negotiations

Unicef and the Red Cross have

negotiated jointly with Vietnam

and the Cambodian regime of

President Heng Samrin for several

months to initiate assistance. Heng

Samrin is by impartial accounts

fully dependent on Vietnam, whose

army put him in power last Janu-

Connally Backs Talks With PLO

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29

(UPI) — John Connally, a

candidate for the Republican

nomination, said yesterday that

the United States should be

talking to the Palestine Libera-

tion Organization through other

governments or through U.S.

ambassadors in efforts to

achieve peace in the Middle

East. "We just have to know

what they're thinking and to do

that, we have to talk to them

or somebody else has to talk to

them. That's not necessarily

negotiating with them," said

the former Texas governor,

who was in Iowa for campaign

appearances. Andrew Young

resigned this month as

ambassador to the United

Nations following disclosures

he had met privately with a

PLO representative, contrary to

U.S. policy.

Technological Revolution Seen

Physicists Find 'Missing Link' Particle

From Agency Dispatches

BATAVIA, Ill., Aug. 29 —

Scientists using super atom

smashers said yesterday that

they have discovered a particle

that may be the missing link

in Einstein's theory of the

universe and that could open

a new technological revolution.

The new particle — called a

gluon — was identified through

research in Hamburg and

announced at a conference of

physicists at the Fermi National

Accelerator Laboratory near

Batavia, a Chicago suburb.

Research indicates the gluon

is the particle that binds quarks

together to form protons, said

physicist Thomas Nash. If that

proves to be true, he said, it

alone. The "gluon" is the whimsical

name scientists gave to the particle

thought to hold quarks together —

the "glue" between them.

Particles carrying the weak

nuclear force and the electromagnetic

force already have been found. The

gluon appears to be the carrier of

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Author Arrested

Soviet Crackdown Feared On Small Jewish Journal

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 — Soviet authorities have arrested a 43-year-old author of popularized science books and articles for trading in stolen icons in what friends and relatives of the man said yesterday is a pretext for a crackdown on an underground Jewish journal published here.

Igor Guberman, who had applied to emigrate to Israel late last year, was arrested after he had twice refused to inform for Soviet secret police about the journal, according to Viktor Brailovsky, also one of the editors of the journal, called *Jews in the U.S.S.R.* Mr. Brailovsky has been refused permission to emigrate.

Mr. Brailovsky said that the charges against Mr. Guberman, under article 208 of the Soviet criminal code, follow a four-year police investigation of the journal and represent a new twist in the authorities' efforts to suppress it.

Referring in last summer's trials of prominent dissidents and Jewish activists here, Mr. Brailovsky com-

mented: "Now, after the experience of last year, they don't want to have a purely political trial. But their aims are the same — to stop any independent thought, to stop all kinds of manifestations of Jewish culture. So they are continuing under the guise of criminal prosecutions."

First Arrest

While Mr. Brailovsky and others have been interrogated and their apartments searched periodically since 1975, when the authorities first showed interest in the journal, Mr. Guberman is the first person linked to the publication to be arrested.

An author of books for young people popularizing such subjects as bionics, psychology, and cybernetics, Mr. Guberman was first questioned about his friendship with several editors of *Jews in the U.S.S.R.* in 1975. Soon after he applied to emigrate last December, he was twice asked to collaborate with the Soviet police.

When he refused, according to Mr. Brailovsky, the authorities pointed out that his hobby of collecting icons might make him vulnerable to criminal prosecution. Mr. Guberman's wife, Tatyana, said yesterday that she was told by Soviet authorities last week that her husband had been charged with trading in icons stolen from a rural church near Moscow.

The authorities added, however, that the charges may be changed. The maximum penalty under section 208 of the criminal code is seven years' imprisonment plus five years of internal exile.

Fits Pattern

"We are absolutely certain this is a pretext," Mr. Brailovsky said. He said the arrest fits in with a pattern of increased pressure on the journal during the last nine months. "A new direction in the investigation began late last year," he said. "The KGB tried to recruit informers from people close to the editors."

The authorities have previously suggested that the underground journal contains anti-Soviet material, although they have never brought a case on such charges against any of the principals involved. Mr. Brailovsky insisted that "during its entire history, the journal had nothing to do with political subjects."

Jews in the U.S.S.R. was founded in 1973 by Alexander Voronel, a professor who has since emigrated. Twenty issues have been circulated, each consisting of 200 to 300 typewritten pages of articles, translations, and fiction dealing with Jewish philosophy, religion, history and culture.

© Los Angeles Times



Chicago novelist Bill Granger with his thriller novel about an IRA plot to blow up the yacht of a British lord at sea.

Killing of Mountbatten by IRA Mirrors Chicago Novelist's Plot

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Novelist Bill Granger's first thriller concerns an Irish Republican Army plot to blow up the yacht of a British lord and cousin of the queen while he is sailing in the Irish Sea.

"The November Man" was published as a paperback less than three weeks before IRA terrorists set off a bomb Monday in the 29-foot boat of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, off the northwest coast of Ireland, killing him and three others.

"I would hope not. I would think not..." said Mr. Granger, 38, when asked if he saw any connection between his plot and the bombing. "It's weird it happened, it's eerie. I was trying to proceed from what I saw and knew of the IRA. It seemed logical to me that it would be the next thing they'd do. When you try to figure out terrorists, you do an interior logic."

In 1971, Mr. Granger, then a Chicago reporter, visited Ireland on vacation and stayed to cover the IRA and the British internment of suspects in Belfast for Newsday and a national syndicate. He returned in 1974 for another visit.

He said those trips left him fond of the Irish, but with no sympathy for either the IRA or British policy toward Ireland.

"The November Man" was sold recently to a British publisher, New English Library, which asked him to change some characteristics and background of his fictional IRA target, "Lord Slough," a cousin of the queen who loves Ireland and its people and spends a lot of his time there. The publisher thought the character sounded too much like Lord Mountbatten. "I really hadn't thought of him or modeled the character on him," Mr. Granger said.

There was one key difference between the fictional plot and what happened Monday: The novel's hero is an American agent who foils the plot at the last moment.

Police Believe They Know Who Killed Mountbatten

(Continued from Page 1)

charges that would expose the pontiff to crowds over extended distances. But he insisted that there was no need for new security laws.

"The fact is," the minister said, "that around the world today there are groups — well-armed, well-trained and determined — who

have demonstrated their ability to penetrate what seemed to be highly effective security."

The mood in Dublin was bitter today as the Cabinet met to hear a preliminary report on the investigations into Monday's murders from Justice Minister Gerry Collins. Sources said that ministers particularly resented suggestions emanating from London that Mr. Lynch had demonstrated indifference by remaining on holiday despite the murders.

"Much of the comment made by the London newspapers has been totally misinformed and obviously written in ignorance," a senior official said. "The papers have chosen to ignore legislation introduced to curb terrorism by successive governments. This kind of response contributes absolutely nothing."

Relations Strained

Mr. Lynch is to stop in London tomorrow on his way home. He may meet Mrs. Thatcher then or when he comes here for Lord Mountbatten's funeral a week from today.

The deputy prime minister's statement about the alleged assassins of Lord Mountbatten caused some confusion in Dublin.

Officials had said earlier in the day that two men due to face explosives charges in a special anti-terrorism court tomorrow are being questioned about the bombing that killed Lord Mountbatten. They were identified as Thomas McMahon and Francis McGill. They were arrested Monday before a bomb destroyed Lord Mountbatten's fishing boat.

Mr. Colley refused to comment on a suggestion that the persons the police think responsible for the blast were already under arrest and might be Mr. McMahon and Mr. McGill.

The two men were charged later today with membership in the outlawed IRA.

In Brussels, Mayor Pierre Van Halteren denied today that his office had received a call from the IRA claiming responsibility for the bomb blast in the city center yesterday.

Police were still searching for clues today as to who set off the explosion, which injured 18 persons, including four members of a British military band.

Police sources said yesterday that a man who called the mayor's office told a secretary that the IRA had set today that the only call was to the British Embassy, and there was no mention of the IRA.

Spanish Protest Against Nuclear Plant Widens

VILLANUEVA DE LA SERENA, Spain, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Opposition to a U.S.-supplied nuclear plant in the Western province of Extremadura widened today as citizens marched through the streets and municipal leaders set a midnight deadline for the government to acknowledge their protests.

More than 80 mayors and councilors from municipalities across the province joined a two-day-old sit-in at the city hall in this small town, site of a projected nuclear plant supplied by the General Electric Corp.

The city officials pledged to step up the protest unless the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez contacts them by midnight. The officials said the measures would include mass resignations that could paralyze municipal life in Extremadura.

Citizens concerned about the possible environmental effects of the nuclear plant began backing the mayors' protests yesterday, marching through Villanueva to demand that a new site for the plant be found.

Ohira Announces Oct. 7 Elections

TOKYO, Aug. 29 — Premier Masuyoshi Ohira told the nation today that he planned to call elections for Oct. 7 to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ohira, 69, answering a question from reporters on a TV program, said that an extraordinary session of Parliament would be convened tomorrow and that the lower house would be dissolved Sept. 7 or Sept. 8 for the elections.

The premier, who took up his post nine months ago, said: "It is important to stabilize the political situation so that the government can overcome difficult domestic and foreign issues."

7 Shot in Crowd In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP) — A 21-year-old man allegedly shot seven persons after he "got scared" when a crowd tried to roll his car off a 12-year-old cyclist he had struck and dragged 60 feet with his auto.

Alonso Davis of Hartford was charged with seven counts of first-degree assault and one count of first-degree reckless endangerment. The wounded were being treated in hospitals.

Bribes, Favors Said Accepted at All Levels

India Bureaucracy Thrives on Corrupti

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29 — Like most democracies, India has suffered its share of questionable dealings by high-level politicians.

A cloud of suspicion hung over former Prime Minister Morarji Desai following allegations that his son, Kanti, was involved in numerous shady business dealings.

And, of course, the alleged misdeeds of Indira Gandhi are now the subject of special court proceedings.

But unlike Western democracies, where corruption tends to be concentrated toward the top of the hierarchy, in India it has infested not only politics but also virtually every level of society.

"Never since independence have principles been so compromised and the basic values of life treated with such contempt," President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy lamented recently in an address to the nation.

Whether it is processing a license application through some government department, checking on a bank loan, getting treatment at a state-run hospital, being admitted to college or simply buying a ticket on the state railroad, bribes or favors are accepted as the grease that makes the wheels of India's economic and social system work.

"Nothing moves until the wheel-greasing is done," said Dharendra Sharma, a faculty member at Jawaharlal Nehru University here and editor of the magazine *Philosophy and Social Action*. "It has seeped into the socio-economic culture of the country to just about every level."

The most common form of corruption is the petty bribe, and nowhere is it more prevalent than in the lethargic bureaucracy. Seats on long-distance trains are usually booked days in advance, but 10 to 15 rupees (\$1.20 to \$2) to the sales agent will invariably produce a ticket.

Clerks in government ministries, courts or hospitals often supplement their income with small bribes of \$1 to \$2 paid by those who want their cases handled first.

"In Europe, you tip for service; here, we bribe for it," said a civil servant. "It's the same philosophy, really."

Persons familiar with the country's major hospitals say that physicians often sell on the black market medicines provided by the government for free distribution to needy patients.

Parents trying to place their children in choice schools, from the elementary to graduate levels, often make "donations" ranging from \$600 for the lower grades to more than \$15,000 for places in medical school.

Some view the corruption as the

Kurds Attack Iranian Post

(Continued from Page 1)

do "is distorting reports of the negotiations."

The official Pars news agency, meanwhile, said two Kurds had been executed today by a firing squad in Zanjan, 120 miles east of Mahabad, after an Islamic revolutionary court found them guilty of being "corrupt on Earth and having entered into battle with God and his emissaries on Earth."

Yesterday, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini issued orders to crush the Kurdish rebellion and reports of executions mounted.

Kurdish sources said 57 Kurds were executed by firing squad in Saqqez yesterday in addition to the 51 announced throughout Kurdistan in the last two weeks.

Turkish Uproar Over Iran

ANKARA, Aug. 29 (AP) — Two members of Parliament from eastern provinces of Turkey today demanded a change in the government's Iranian policy to favor the insurgent Kurdish minority against what they called the "fascist regime" of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Hurricane David Lashes Small Caribbean Islands

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 29 (AP) — The Hurricane designated David moved over the Caribbean today, lashing three small islands with heavy rains and winds of up to 140 miles an hour. The storm was headed toward Puerto Rico, 350 miles to the northwest.

The hurricane passed between Martinique and Dominica today after skirting east of Barbados, the U.S. National Weather Service said. It missed population centers and there were no reports of casualties, serious damage or unusual flooding.

U.S. Coast Guard officials here said they were worried about 10 people posted at a weather station on the tiny Venezuelan island of Aves, about 100 miles west of Dominica and in the hurricane's path. "If it hit there, it could be trouble," a spokesman said.

Hurricane-force winds radiated 50 miles from the center of the storm, and gale winds of up to 74 miles an hour reached 150 miles from the hurricane, which was moving northwest at 14 miles an hour. The Coast Guard said the storm could approach the southeast coast of Puerto Rico late tomorrow. Telephone communications to many islands in the Lesser Antilles

are set up, but it doesn't usually come to anything," said Sachchi Sahni, New Delhi editor of the nationally circulated paper *The Statesman*. "This has led to public cynicism about government sincerity in checking corruption."

Some trace the problem back to the immediate post-independence period, when the country's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, accepted corruption as the price of efficiency.

"He knew that if everything went strictly according to the rules, there would be no development," a senior civil servant said. "He decided it was better to have efficiency and live with the corruption."

"Accusations are made and sometimes commissions of inquiry

are set up, but it doesn't usually come to anything," said Sachchi Sahni, New Delhi editor of the nationally circulated paper *The Statesman*. "This has led to public cynicism about government sincerity in checking corruption."

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None Criticizes Duvalier

3 Parties Surface in Haiti; Role Unc

By Jo Thomas

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 29 (NYT) — No one seems to know what to make of it yet, but in this nation, where Jean-Claude Duvalier is president for life, three political parties have surfaced in the last two months.

Two of them, each unaware of the other's intent, announced with the same name on the same date, July 3. Both called themselves the Haitian Christian Democratic Party, although one subsequently changed its name to the Haitian Christian Democratic Party of June 27, the day it first published its manifesto. The third party, the Haitian National Christian Party, announced its formation this month.

None of the three is an opposition party, none has criticized President Duvalier, and none has yet talked of running candidates in any election. (Legislative elections are held in Haiti every six years; the most recent was last February.) But the political parties are the first since Mr. Duvalier's father, Francois, used the National United Party to get elected and then eliminated it 22 years ago.

The ground for these parties has been prepared by the increasingly free Haitian radio and press, which over the last four years have capitalized on the "liberalization" policy that was announced by the younger Duvalier at the time he took office and on factional splits within the presidential palace.

Jean-Claude Duvalier became president in 1971 on the death of his father, who had ruled for 14 years. The new president was 19 years old.

Encouraged

Some here believe that party organizers have taken heart from President Carter's human rights policy, a visit here a year ago by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the belief that the killings, beatings, and jailings that Haiti has seen in the past would bring world censure and economic disaster.

The foundation for the parties was laid in June with the publication of a small book titled "In Defense of Political Parties in Haiti," written by Gregoire Eugene, 54, a professor of civil and constitutional law. The book pointed out that the Haitian Constitution permits politi-

China Reports Execution of 2

HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (AP) — Firing squads executed two robbers in mass rallies in Shanghai, according to transcripts of Shanghai Radio broadcasts.

They said Chen Ruihai was convicted of committing five robberies and executed Aug. 4 when a district court rejected his appeal for leniency. They said bank robber Xu Xi-anglin was executed Aug. 7 after he was convicted of robbery and murder.

The transcripts gave few details of Chen's execution. But it said Xu, 23, was executed at a stadium before a crowd of more than 2,000 persons who included students, teachers and relatives of the two persons killed in the bank robbery in June.

"And for countries like China, which are short on dollars, \$250,000 a year is a lot of money, particularly when multiplied by dozens of scores of merchant ships," he said.

Mr. Kitching said the Russians have also increased their grain shipments from Prince Rupert, but there have been no problems when the Soviet and Chinese ships are in port simultaneously.

"The crews make it a point to stay out of each other's way, and, of course, they never mingle. There seems to be some sort of an unwritten agreement that they keep a lot of distance between themselves when the crews are ashore at the same time."



Jean-Claude Duvalier

NT

cal parties, which is something that most people did not know. Mr. Eugene said that he wrote his book to focus attention on problems that have paralyzed the economic development of Haiti and to provide some communication with "the power," which is what many call the Duvalier government. The book's initial printing of 1,000 sold out in a day. There was a second printing of 4,000 that circulated here and among Haitians living abroad.

"A short time after the book was

published," Mr. Eugene said, "the public was ready to form party, but no one was the risk of starting the fire everyone I saw in the 'When will we form a everyone was afraid.'"

Centrist Label

Mr. Eugene founded Christian Democratic Party. It is described as a centrist party like Christian parties elsewhere.

There was some confusion about Claude, who was deported to Colombia to run for office and his candidacy was dropped, came back to Haiti and another arrest, got out, announced that his party could be the Haitian Christian Party.

Mr. Eugene's party has its name to the Haitian Democratic Party of June in a month, Rene des B. Protestant minister in St. Louis-du-Nord, and formation of the Haitian Christian Party. This group, may join forces, Eugene's.

"Things haven't been since 1957," said an unnamed source, "it's a new era on the threshold of one."

Chinese Sailors Stay At On Visits to Canadian I

By Robert C. Miller

PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia, Aug. 29 (UPI) — They come ashore, quietly, always in groups and are never seen alone at this western Canadian grain port, which plays host to more seamen from the People's Republic of China than any other North American city.

"There has never been the slightest friction between the Chinese and either the authorities or we townspeople," said publisher Iris Christenson. "They are models of decorum and a lot different from some of the sailors from other countries; when they come ashore here, the local bars would go broke if they depended upon the PRC seamen's trade."

Robert Kitching, general manager of the port of Prince Rupert, said Chinese ships have been taking delivery of most of their Canadian wheat shipments here because Prince Rupert is the closest North American grain port to China.

"The Chinese figure they can get an extra round trip a year from each of their bulk carriers by using Prince Rupert because we are 400 miles closer to China than Vancouver and 1,000 miles closer to the Great Circle Route than any of the American ports on the Pacific," he said.

"Every increase in bunker fuel costs makes Prince Rupert more attractive to the Asia shipping lines," Mr. Kitching said. Compared with Vancouver, about 450 miles to the south, the annual accrued savings for the run between Asia and Prince Rupert is more than \$250,000 a ship.

"And for countries like China, which are short on dollars, \$250,000 a year is a lot of money, particularly when multiplied by dozens of scores of merchant ships," he said.

Mr. Kitching said the Russians have also increased their grain shipments from Prince Rupert, but there have been no problems when the Soviet and Chinese ships are in port simultaneously.

"The crews make it a point to stay out of each other's way, and, of course, they never mingle. There seems to be some sort of an unwritten agreement that they keep a lot of distance between themselves when the crews are ashore at the same time."

Israel Sentences Militant Rabbi

TEL AVIV, Aug. 29 (AP) — An Israeli military court yesterday sentenced Rabbi Meir Kahane to 12 months' imprisonment for illegally entering Hebrew in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Kahane was ordered to report Sept. 20 to serve three months of the sentence, Israeli radio reported, with the remaining nine months suspended. Kahane is the former leader of the militant Jewish Defense League which he founded in New York in 1968. The rabbi came to Israel from the United States in 1972.

As far as is known, sailor has set foot inside Rupert establishment, supermarket, drug store. But the townspeople agree Chinese are the world window shops.

"I tried to entice the museum," said Ron Deaton of the Museum of British Columbia. "On sailors apparently was Kong as he spoke and English."

"I explained about it and how it was free and I thought they would be all for it, and tried to the others. They had discussion out front, and convinced the English the error of his ways, it turned around and walked."

Alderman Alder Mah, a Chinese community leader, said: "Most of us Chinese community are and when we attempt to them they indicate that understand Cantonese. Our Mandarin speakers with them friendly greet, ignore them, too."

The Chinese sailors, gray or blue Mao jackets, always return to before sunset, Mr. Mah said.

Amtrak Move To Eliminate Passenger Tr

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP) — Amtrak's board of directors today approved a new rule that would eliminate known passenger trains to eliminate some of their routes.

The board voted to Amtrak's 27,000-mile rail system, the National Railroad Passenger Corp., to eliminate North Coast Hiawatha line to Seattle, the Long's Chicago to Dallas-Houston-Hilltopper from Washington, Kentucky, the San Joaquin Oakland to Bakersfield, the Floridian from Chicago to

The board also voted to two New York-to-Florida Silver Meteor and the on. The two trains will go one between New York and a small town in New York, with a Silver Meteor going on to Miami. The board said the move would save \$1 million a year.

Also to be combined, Mount Rainier from Seattle to Portland and the Pacific Northwest from Seattle to Vancouver. The board said the move would save \$1 million a year. The House and Senate have similar bills, calling for a 16 percent of the routes from the rail passenger by Oct. 1.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا من الاصل"

How to Punish the IRA

It may seem vicious and self-defeating for a minuscule band of terrorists to promote their cause in Ulster by murdering British soldiers, teen-age boys and the universally esteemed statesman and hero, Lord Mountbatten. Vicious it may be, but the new wave of killings claimed by the Provisionals of the Irish Republican Army is hardly futile from the terrorist's point of view. A likely result may be to harden intransigent positions in Northern Ireland and to poison prospects in England for a peace initiative based on compromise. That is the IRA's game, and it would add to the tragedy if terrorists are allowed to win it.

Beating the Provisionals requires two levels of response. The British and Irish governments can be expected to move implacably against terrorists, which may require extending to England security measures already in force in Northern Ireland. These measures would diminish but not eliminate the risks of future terrorist attacks. Absolute security is not possible in a Western democracy, and the IRA has eluded police not only in the Irish Republic but in the very shadow of Big Ben. The Provisionals knew what they were doing by striking directly at the Royal Family, and by their earlier murder of the Conservative Party's spokesman on Ulster affairs. These killings threaten to defame Britain's cherished and deep-rooted tradition of tolerance.

All the more reason, therefore, for Americans to bemoan that Prime Minister Thatcher's government also attempts a second, political response — encouraging Ulster's Protestant majority to share power with the Catholic

minority. Just such an approach was tried five years ago by a previous Tory government, but the experiment foundered as successive Labor regimes lacked the will, and the votes, to follow through.

A new British initiative would take grit; the terrorists are counting on their outrages to impel a pullback of British power. They calculate that a withdrawal of British forces would lead to a civil war between Ulster's better-armed Protestants and the Catholic third of the population. This, they believe, would draw the Irish Republic into the conflict, achieving through blood the age-old dream of a united Ireland.

This nightmare vision has had an encouragement from the Irish Republic. Successive governments in Dublin have pressed for a political solution in Ulster based on continued association with Britain. Ireland has enacted draconian laws aimed at the IRA; more than 300 terrorists are in Irish jails; an IRA spokesman can appear on Irish television or radio. If anything, the Irish Republic has dealt more firmly with the IRA than the British Crown. A partnership between London and Dublin is feasible in a fresh initiative.

It is London's sense of urgency that has been missing. The only consolation in the present carnage is that it may embolden Mrs. Thatcher to counter the IRA with diplomacy — which is surely the punishment Mountbatten, the liberator of India and the upholder of imperial honor, would have urged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trouble for Export

An international conference many years in the making and attended by representatives of more than 150 countries is being held this week in Vienna. This UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development concerns an important subject, though whether it will do anything important remains to be seen.

The developing countries have only about one-tenth of the world's scientists and spend about 3 percent of the money budgeted for research. Most of that talent and research is concentrated in a handful of countries — India, Mexico and Brazil, for example. The research that is done too often mirrors the spending priorities of the industrialized world. India allocates a full third of its government R&D spending to atomic energy and space — both matters of supreme irrelevance to its tens of millions of rural poor.

But at least India has its own supply of well-trained scientists and engineers it can point in any direction it chooses. What of the vast majority of developing countries that have virtually no technical capacity at all? In a real sense, they are at the mercy of the advanced countries. They can neither control where the industrialized few put their money (heart disease, for example, rather than infectious tropical diseases) nor make wise decisions among the products and technologies offered for export.

The decisions are not theoretical. Potentially deadly industries — like asbestos textiles, arsenic smelting, benzidine dye production and others — that find it impossible to meet U.S. environmental and health standards have found new locations abroad. Pesticides, food additives and medicines whose use is prohibited in the United States have at various times and under various conditions been quite legally exported. Egypt bought nine potent pesticides, never registered in the United States, until it caused widespread illness and the deaths of several farmers. Another pesticide imported by In-

donesia to control pests in the rice paddies killed the insects all right, but at the same time did in the fish that also lived there and that provided fertilizer for the rice and much-needed food for the farmers. When it was discovered that the flame retardant TRIS used to treat children's pajamas also caused cancer, manufacturers dumped their inventories on the foreign market.

It's not as easy to regulate such exports as it might seem. Most health and safety regulations balance risks and benefits, and these judgments reflect values — U.S. values — and generally not those of all Americans at that. Imposing such decisions on others comes perilously close to stepping on some other country's sovereignty. Also, different environmental conditions may mitigate the nature of the hazard; acceptable alternatives may not be available or conditions may be such that a risk that looks unacceptable in the United States seems well worth taking. A contraceptive whose side effects rule it out in the United States might be of great value in a country where a galloping birth rate is the No. 1 problem.

The UN conference is likely to spend much of its time wrangling over how much money the developed countries can afford to contribute to science in the developing world, and on academic discussions of technology transfer and whether the Third World will be better off in the long-run if it tries to incorporate more of the industrialized world's expertise or sets off on a determined effort to develop its own from the ground up. The meeting will almost certainly end with the usual platitudes about the need for complex new "institutional mechanisms" to serve the new international economic order.

Finding ways to curb runaway industries and mutually acceptable controls over the export of hazardous substances wouldn't cost much money and would bring some prompt, practical benefit while the big questions get debated ad infinitum.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

New Dimension in Ulster

The killing of Lord Mountbatten means a new dimension in the long crisis of the Irish island.

Mountbatten was a widely loved power figure, who was not directly involved with the Irish developments. He was, because of his work and appeal, one of the remarkable persons of this century, and only blind terrorism could think that his assassination might somehow help towards unification of Ireland or Ulster Catholics.

The bloodbath on Monday showed the IRA is resorting to more arrogant attempts as their number is diminishing. The weapons

used by the diminishing group have, however, improved, indicating to continuing foreign aid.

One can hope the murder of Lord Mountbatten will speed up the isolation of international terrorism.

In the past year, authorities have won remarkable victories over terrorists. At the same time many dissatisfied groups have realized terrorism only worsens their case.

The Provisionals of the IRA are not among them, therefore all outsiders must try to help British and Irish authorities in their fight against violence.

— From Helsingin Sanomat (Helsinki).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1904

PISA — Details have been announced of the largest wireless station in the world, which is to be erected at PISA, Italy. The buildings will be of the most approved style and will be constructed entirely of stone. And from Lucknow, India, comes the report that the long-talked-of lighthouse for the entrance to the Gulf of India is to be constructed. It will be built on one of the rocky islands which rise sheer out of the water in the midst of the navigable channel of Cape Musandam, and will illuminate one of the most difficult of the many dangerous spots which vessels trading in the Gulf of Oman area have to negotiate.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1929

WASHINGTON — Harry F. Guggenheim, millionaire member of the national advisory committee on aeronautics, is out \$7.83 today because he chose to follow his convictions concerning air travel by taking an airplane to New York, instead of a train, when he was due to attend an important committee meeting on air improvement. Comptroller General J. McCarl objected to Guggenheim's use of an airplane when he could have used the railroad. Mr. Guggenheim's voucher for the trip asked reimbursement for 139 gallons of gasoline at 29 cents per gallon and 13 quarts of oil at 30 cents a quart. McCarl holds that the trip could be made by rail at a cost of \$36.38.



Propaganda Gold in Moscow Olympics

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — There will be more foreigners in Moscow during the period of July 19 to Aug. 3 next year than at any time in the city's history since the expedition of Emperor Napoleon I. Foreigners of a less bellicose bent, however, they will arrive for the Olympic Games.

According to fairly final estimates, there will be 13,000 athletes, 3,000 officials and personalities, 7,500 journalists and 250,000 tourists. For the Soviet Union, this is the fearsome outlook of a daring wager with very uncertain results. For that reason, Moscow decided to carry out a dress rehearsal just one year before the arrival of the Olympic torch, by organizing the Spartakiades. These Spartakiades Games, which took place on the same site as next year's Olympic Games were held to convince even the most skeptical observers that Moscow would be able to handle the Olympics. And the observers were convinced, saying for the most part that the dress rehearsal was a success.

The observers may well have made a double error. And the first of these is ideological.

Roman Slave

The first Spartakiades Games, created by Lenin in 1920 — named after the slave of the Romans who headed a slave rebellion — were intended to symbolize popular and proletarian sport in opposition to bourgeois sport, of which the Olympic Games is the most horrific example. And it was with the idea of setting up a show to counter the Amsterdam Olympic Games that the Spartakiades of 1928 invited foreigners for the first time.

The second error was that the Spartakiades did not really prove that Moscow is a modern city capable of receiving hundreds of thousands of visitors in a normal and civilized way.

Although construction is still going on in Moscow at a feverish pace, it is almost certain that all the facilities will be ready for the inauguration of the games. And this is true even if a U.S. official seems puzzled by the situation there. Having asked the reception desk at the Rossia Hotel where the closest nightclub was, he was told, "In Helsinki, sir."

Yet, the Soviet Union will do everything possible to make Moscow a showplace of triumphant socialism. And one of the more down-to-earth observers seemed convinced that the Russians will succeed.

"The Russians," he confided, "do not have to go through the trauma of strikes and have never heard of a 35-hour workweek. If necessary, they will mobilize the army and every youth organization. No parliamentarian will ever protest about the use of public funds. There will be meat on every table, even if it means that the provinces will have to do without. And the only problem will be to try to keep the Russians from buying everything in sight at the stores, which, for once, will be well stocked with merchandise. Yet, even this will be a small problem, given the Soviet habit of solving this type of situation."

The Soviet authorities appear to have foreseen everything. They even published the average temperature in Moscow during the recent games: 18 degrees Celsius, with an average humidity of 70 percent and a wind force of 2 to 3 meters per second. But what the Kremlin is not sure of is the degree of politicization of the games.

Since the ancient Greeks invented an "Olympic Truce" that was to last for the duration of the games, the link between sports and politics has really never disappeared. And the Soviet Union has done more than any other country to make sure that sports have a political dimension.

It was in the East that sports became an affair of state, that a penalty of an upstart symbolized national aspirations and confirmed the superiority of the reigning political system and ideology. This is particularly true of East Germany, but equally valid in the rest of Eastern Europe, where sports are the only compensation for the loss of all personal, cultural and national identity.

There is, however, another side to this coin in Eastern Europe. Every-

where in the Soviet empire, sports are the only possibility of expressing — freely and legally — any nationalism if not chauvinism. There is, thus, a danger of an explosion of not only an athletic nature, but hate at every sports encounter.

The Kremlin has not forgotten the anti-Russian riots in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, following a soccer game between the local team and visitors from Leningrad. And it still remembers the finals of the world hockey championship in Prague in 1969, where the Soviet team met that of Czechoslovakia. It was a veritable explosion of hatred, a revenge through sports for the invasion which had taken place nine months earlier. Sport fans immediately became political partisans ransacking Soviet offices and buildings in Prague. The rioting became so intense that Marshal Grechko, commander in chief of the Soviet Army, personally took control of the pacification and "normalization" of Czechoslovakia.

There are different ways of viewing the Moscow Olympic Games. Some persons, like Valentin Moroz, the Ukrainian dissident who was recently released from the gulag, favors a boycott. "You just don't hold the Olympics in the gulag," he says.

Other foes of the Soviet regime take a more realistic approach. Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, and Edward Kuznetsov, the Jewish writer who was freed, suggest that the largest number of persons possible participate in the games.

They believe that the Moscow games will be the greatest propaganda stage in the world. A number of persons within the Kremlin and among the dissidents are currently wondering how and to what extent the worldwide television coverage will be used if somebody tries to

repeat what the U.S. sprinters did in Mexico when they raised their fists on the Olympic podium to show the world the depth of the black power revolt. The 7,500 journalists in Moscow and the billion television viewers throughout the world would be a unique and unopposed audience for Estonian nationalists in Tallin, where the sailing races will take place, as well as of the persecuted Jews in Kiev or the groups in Moscow that struggle for human rights.

Sports events can have long and far-reaching consequences, as for example, when the Israeli delegation attended a youth festival in Moscow in 1957 and helped to spark a national awakening among Soviet Jews.

The Kremlin has taken its precautions before this danger. The "ideological pollution" peril is the main topic of discussion among the Soviet organizers of the games. A congress of a special committee of the Communist Party in Moscow had declared war against "the bourgeois offensive" and has called on the inhabitants of the capital to be vigilant. Foreign athletes will be completely isolated from the Soviet population on the — perfectly plausible — pretext of guarding them from all dangers; tourists will be under the control of guides specially trained to keep the foreigners from "getting lost," and foreign journalists will be allowed to cover only the Olympic events.

The police has already undertaken its own cleansing of the capital. One of the organizers of the games has laid out the policemen's task to them: "During the games, Moscow will be free of crooks, prostitutes and dissidents." The KGB has already seen to it that dissidents will be gone. And Prof. Sakharov is still awaiting a reply to the letter he sent to Lord Killanin, bringing to his attention certain human aspects

of the international athletic encounter in Moscow.

If all eyes will be on Moscow for two weeks next year, all will not see the same things. Vladimir Bukovsky, one of the men who is in the forefront of the world's struggle against all tyranny, compares the Moscow games to those held in Berlin in 1936.

"I have no illusions," he said recently in a private interview, "but I am convinced that the mere threat of a boycott will gain some concessions from the Kremlin, such as, for example, the liberation of Anatoli Shcharansky of Yuri Orlov, two of Moscow's — most precious — prisoners."

"The Soviet authorities — like those of Hitler's Germany in 1936 — must give a reassuring image of their country, one of a dignified and civilized country. If no one acts, if nothing is done, the Kremlin will win, as Hitler did in 1936 when The New York Times headlined a front-page story with: 'U.S. Tourists Love the Third Reich'."

After the desecration of Munich, the beaver of Montreal, Misha the Bear has become the symbol of Moscow's Olympic Games. The organizers of the games say that he represents kindness and strength. Yet, his opponents must not be forgotten about Misha.

First, according to Bukovsky, all the Mishas, of all sizes, types and color are being made in forced labor camps.

And second, it is up to the athletes, the tourists and above all, the Western journalists in Moscow to convince the Kremlin that the five rings with the Olympic symbol of Misha must not be turned into the ring of handcuffs and that the Soviet bear should show more kindness and less strength.

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Third World Unity in Peril

By Jonathan Power

ASPEN, Colo. — The bricks of a Third World unity, cemented in poverty, are coming loose. In the space of the last few months, successive United Nations conferences, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) in Manila and the International Labor Organization and World Health Organization in Geneva, have brought the message home.

But the big show is yet to come. Next week in Havana is the sixth meeting of the heads of government of the nonaligned states. Division, not unity, will be the dominant concern. On the surface the issues will be political: Cambodia, Vietnam, the Middle East, and southern Africa. In fact, however, what divides the Third World even more severely down the middle is the growing economic disparity within its own ranks.

Trade Union

How quickly the wheels have turned. It is only six years since the idea of a trade union of the Third World, first suggested by Julius Nyerere of Tanzania (in the McDougall lecture in 1963) looked as if it was taking off. OPEC had sprung its great price rises on an unsuspecting world and a Kissinger protégé, Fred Bergsten, now assistant secretary at the U.S. Treasury, was warning us in the pages of Foreign Policy that this was just the hors d'oeuvre.

There would be copper, tin, rubber and bauxite cartels. Even worse, the Third World would soon be coordinating its efforts in a combined repudiation of debts and engaging in guerrilla warfare within the international monetary system.

In a final act of retaliation, if nothing was done, Bergsten said, Western drug markets would be flooded with opium as the Third World encouraged their farmers to grow the forbidden poppies.

Look at the situation today. OPEC aside, the cockiness has long gone. When hard economic issues came to be discussed at Unctad, the Third World was openly disjoined, disorganized, riven with a multitude of party interests and totally incapable of pressing the West to deliver on even modest items it had already promised, like an in-

creasingly sophisticated newly industrializing countries like Brazil, Mexico and South Korea, do not share the "official" Third World line on debt relief. Waiving debt, if it became institutionalized, they reason, would do more than anything to dry up their access to international capital markets. They know that to keep on borrowing they must keep on paying.

Third World efforts to paper over these divides have not been greatly successful. Moreover, the West consciously works to widen them. Last year's trip by President Carter to Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, India, Iran and Saudi Arabia symbolized the policy.

The "upper tier" have much to gain from breaking rank. They will be made members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); their voting power in international institutions would be increased; and they would be consulted more intimately.

Next week, the Third World heads of government will come out against these hard rocks of economic self-interest in addition to the big issues of Indochina, the Middle East and Southern Africa. If, after that, the nonaligned States remain anything more than a paper organization, then even the optimistic will be confounded.

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It is another sign of the times that on the 40th anniversary of the beginning of war in the Pacific, the nonaligned States are not even mentioned in the World War II book.

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40 Years After WW Explode

By George F. X.

WASHINGTON — It is a little table, if under that Sept. 1 will pass a less notice in the United States than in Europe. At dawn 40 years ago, Germany crashed into Poland, 10 million people would die next six years. But John the historian writes: "break of no other great modern history of Europe so little surprise." And 1914, Europeans went to resignation rather than to war.

It is arguable (and as does argue) that World War I actually began in April 1914, when the first traffic jam in the Soviet Union saw government officials and others privileged to have cars fled as scrambled to buy German dictionaries. Lukacs, the single German parachute could have taken Moscow 1941, with the United States war, Hitler could not win. 1941 the destiny of Europe depended on two cars powers, the U.S. and Union.

In 1917, Germany into Russia. In 1939, with the Nazi-Soviet pact Stalin into Europe. It seems to explain why, says, the rising importance of Eastern, relative to the half of the continent is the theme of European history.

The war in the West began. Six years before British pulled 300,000 howitzers from France sent to Finland as used in the Crimean War, Norwegian Navy included commissioned in 18 George VI practiced pistol in the garden at Buckingham Palace.

Clash in Norway

British and German air forces met until April 20, Norway. In the first 15 days, there was only Allied victory on land; Norway. But Hitler's Norway brought Churchill, and his invasion of Norway brought despairing feelings in the U.S. West, home of many Scandinavian extraction.

Hitler understood better enemies the revolution in Norway brought by the "international" crisis. Some of it even used Mischkin's invasion of France. But use of mechanized forces fully explain its devastation early in the war.

In 1938, Britain was, for time, the principal factor in politics. In 1938, France, allies, at least in theory, many had none. But it was wrongly assumed that man Army swept to early in the West because it was overwhelming material advantage.

It had some. But in 1939 aircraft production was as same as Britain. The British tank production was British production. The British navy was larger than German Navy, and Germany could not launch a ship larger than the British.

The crucial point is the fast European War, as Luftwaffe equipment: but new from the martial qualities. It was one of the most terrifying creators of confidence.

World War II began because the moral more than the weakness of the democratic two kinds of weaknesses together. Forty years later, rising anxiety about the five weaknesses of the West.

Consider, for example, the transformation of the debate. During three weeks in July, it became a debate about how to rectify the five weaknesses that the West faces and rectifies.

It is another sign of the times that on the 40th anniversary of the beginning of war in the Pacific, the nonaligned States are not even mentioned in the World War II book.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Lee W. Husbauer
Editor: Mort Rosenbaum
Managing Editor: William R. Heller
International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 73.973.121
121 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92011 Nanterre cedex France
Tél. 747.12.45, Telex 12778 Herald, P. Cable: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Wober
Daily except Sunday
3c U.S.A. — Subscription price \$225 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
© 1979 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Composition: Parisis No. 34 23

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Abel Muzorewa, Zimbabwe Rhodesia prime minister, prepares to leave by helicopter during Tribal Trust after promoting amnesty to encourage defections from guerrilla forces.

16% of Total Have Died Since April

Black Deaths in Rhodesia Fighting Soar

By Karen DeYoung
JURY, Aug. 29 (NYT) — Most 7,000 black civilians have been killed since the war in Rhodesia began in December, 1972, one of the most recent figures, 31 of the 430 white who have lost their lives in the same four weeks has been particularly. According to military figures, 99 persons, mostly black, have been killed in clashes between government troops and guerrillas of the Patriotic Front.

In a 24-hour period last week-end, 49 persons were killed, some by guerrillas, others by government security forces. Of those, 26 were black civilians and 22 were listed as guerrillas. A white rancher also was killed.

Black civilians have suffered in a variety of ways. Increasingly in the last three years, schools and hospitals have also fallen victim to the war. Of 444 rural hospitals and clinics, 211 have been forced to close because of the war, according to the government.

Leading Nicaragua Paper Assumes Role as Critic

By Karen DeYoung
GUA, Aug. 29 (WP) — A leading newspaper, La Jirica, which has been a staunch supporter of the five-week-old Sandinista revolution, has begun to assume the role of a critic of the government's policies.

The paper, which was founded by Gen. Anastasio Somoza, has been a leading voice for the government's policies. It has been a leading voice for the government's policies. It has been a leading voice for the government's policies.

Andean Pact Forges Bloc To Advocate Democracy

LIMA, Aug. 29 (AP) — The five Andean Pact nations, which banded together 10 years ago to encourage economic cooperation, have taken steps toward creating a political bloc that intends to advocate democracy throughout the Americas.

Economically, the alliance among Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela has been a less-than-perfect, but functioning, common market that assigns areas of production to each country and establishes special tariffs and other advantages to encourage regional economic integration.

Theater in London

Half Moon Reworks Buechner, Brecht

By Sheridan Morley
LONDON, Aug. 29 (IHT) — If there is going to be less state aid around for the performing arts this season, one major issue has yet to be resolved: Will every recipient of government grants simply have to live with a percentage reduction, or will certain small companies go to the wall altogether while the larger ones suffer correspondingly less?

If it is not, for instance, widely expected that the National Theatre or the Royal Shakespeare Company will have ceased to operate by this time next year, whereas for certain smaller companies even a 10-per cent reduction in aid could mean the difference between survival and closing.

Brave Revival of Claudel's 'Tete d'Or'

By Thomas Quinn Curran
PARIS, Aug. 29 (IHT) — The Theatre de la Ville, an idealistic ensemble dedicated to uniting "love, light, peace and joy" in its artistic manifestations instead of trying to get rich quick, is presenting Paul Claudel's "Tete d'Or" at the Bouffes du Nord.

The play is famous, but it has only had one Paris production. Claudel refused permission for its performance during his lifetime. He died in 1955 and in 1959 Jean-Louis Barrault gave the play its premiere magnificently at the Odeon with Alain Cuny and Laurent Terzieff in the principal roles.

Jazz

'Blue Devils' Invokes Kansas City Days

By Michael Zwercin
PARIS (IHT) — Nostalgia is coming faster and faster. As a Frenchman, I am nostalgic for the "Blue Devils" of the 1930s and '40s.

Kansas City in the '30s and '40s was a legitimate good-old-days material, however. "The Last of the Blue Devils," a film scheduled for the Deauville Film Festival (Monday at 2:30 p.m.) evokes it with love.

Church in Chicago Rising From Ashes

CHICAGO (UPI) — Ashes from the Chicago fire of 1871 will help pay for restoring St. Michael's Church here — if they prove to be a hot item on the market.

The Rev. Donald Miller, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, said he had authenticated the ashes, found under the present church. He said parishioners shoveled the ashes from the destroyed church into basement tunnels.



Gabrielle Lloyd (left), Constance Cummings in "Wings."

The Paris Stage

Michel Favory and Charles Gonzales in 'Tete d'Or'



Michel Favory and Charles Gonzales in "Tete d'Or."

earthly triumphs suggests the biblical teaching that all worldly gain is dust if its price is the loss of soul. Claudel's "Tete d'Or" is a play about the loss of soul.

It is this inner voice — he it of troubled conscience or of spiritual guidance — that defeats the seemingly invincible warrior who hacks out an empire for himself but is powerless to alter his own fate.

On the Arts Agenda

19th Century, Karlsruhe, Cologne [Sept. 8-Oct. 21]: Vienna School of Fantastic Realism. Museum am Ostwall, Dortmund [Oct. 7-Dec. 2]. Kurt Schwitters, Kunstverein, Hannover [Sept. 23-Dec. 1]. Fritz Wotruba, Kunstverein, Hamburg [Sept. 16]. The Gardens of Eden — seven millennia of art and culture along the Tigris and Euphrates. Historisches Museum, Munich [Sept. 14-Dec. 16].

FAR EAST TOUR — London's Royal Opera opens its first tour of the Far East. 10 with a performance of Puccini's "Turk in Asia." The company will give six performances in the Korean capital, two each of "Turk," Britten's "Peter Grimes" and Mozart's "The Magic Flute," all conducted by Colin Davis. Covent Garden's music director, the company will appear in Japan from Sept. 18 through Oct. 6, with 11 performances in Tokyo, three in Osaka and one in Yokohama, with the same repertory.

WEST GERMANY — Current and forthcoming exhibitions include "From Maximalism to Minimalism," Akademie der Kunst, Berlin [Sept. 16-Nov. 4]; "Zen and the Arts," Museum für East Asian Art, Cologne [to Sept. 30]. Photography in the 19th Century, Karlsruhe, Cologne [Sept. 8-Oct. 21]. Vienna School of Fantastic Realism, Museum am Ostwall, Dortmund [Oct. 7-Dec. 2]. Kurt Schwitters, Kunstverein, Hannover [Sept. 23-Dec. 1]. Fritz Wotruba, Kunstverein, Hamburg [Sept. 16]. The Gardens of Eden — seven millennia of art and culture along the Tigris and Euphrates, Historisches Museum, Munich [Sept. 14-Dec. 16].

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30 YEARS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — WORLDWIDE TRADE — TECHNICAL PROGRESS

THE GDR - An Efficient, Industrialized Country; Result of 30 years of Successful Policy - High growth rates of the national economy - Improved Living Conditions For The Working People.

By the 30th year of its existence, the German Democratic Republic is a modern socialist state, with a highly developed, partly industrialized culture. Holding a position among the ten leading industrial nations of the world it has furnished proof of the efficiency of socialist economic policy. Economy has always been a central subject of the GDR's national policy. Nevertheless, the nation paid to economic policy a GDR has been even more successful in the seventies. The overall development of the country, reaching far into the future, necessitates continuing steady upswing in the economic sector. This upswing is not in itself, but is aimed at satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the working people better.

Dynamic economic development of the GDR is reflected in salient comparative figures. Shows. The industrial output rose from 25 billion marks in 1949 to nearly 280 billion marks in 1978. This comparison shows in the GDR, today, there is as much as in one in the whole of 1949. In the national income will be as that of the foundation 1949. 30 employees were added to produce a portion of national income equal to 100,000. Today, this requires no more than 5 employees. One agricultural worker was producing goods for nine inhabitants in 1949, today, nearly 35. At present, and yet another, during World War II, more than one third of all flats destroyed or damaged on territory of what is today the GDR. Over 2 million flats have been built since the GDR was founded, half of them alone since 1970.

But the rapid economic development exemplified here by figures, the high development of the living standard of the GDR population would have been achieved. One "secret" of the GDR's economic success is the fact that

all progress in production, every increase in productivity, is for the direct benefit of the population as is proved, for instance, by the annual retail turnover which, from 1970 to 1978, rose by about 30 percent with the prices remaining absolutely stable. This is a clear proof of the considerable increase in the real income of the population.

Industrial development
37 in 100 employees of the GDR work in manufacturing enterprises. By far the largest part of these enterprises is nationally owned and their share in the volume of industrial production is of the order of 99 percent. The level of industrialization, as it has been reached so far, in the GDR, is based on very unfavorable starting conditions prevailing at the time when the state was established. There were substantial disproportions of primary industry in the processing sector. Considerable efforts were necessary to establish an independent metallurgical base.

As a result of the destruction from World War II the capacity of the primary industry, which was underdeveloped anyhow since most of its resources were located in the west of Germany, was not more than 52 percent of the 1934 level.

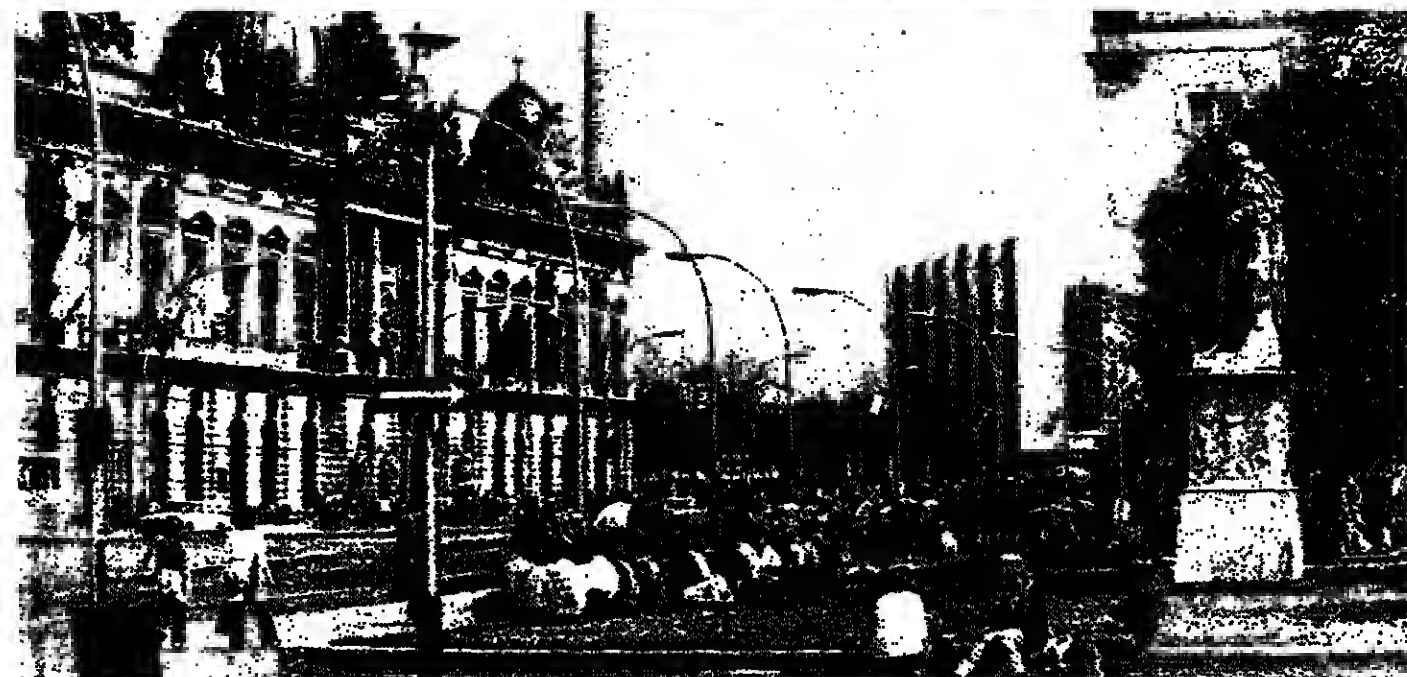
The metallurgical industry had not more than 29 percent of its prewar capacity at its disposal, light industry 44 percent and the food industry 39 percent. Add to this that the economy was seriously impaired due to the frontier in the west which, being open until August 13, 1961, was misused for systematic economic warfare against the GDR. According to ILS estimates, the GDR had thus to put up with losses totalling more than 100 billion marks.

An essential feature of the imbalance in industry was the almost total absence of a metallurgical base necessary for the extension of the existing machine-building industry, in particular the machine-tool and textile machinery manufacture. After World

War II, the GDR had only one metallurgical plant with four outdated blast furnaces. There were practically no heavy engineering and basic chemical industries. Big problems were also caused by the territorial structure of the industry. While in the north of the GDR there was no industry worth mentioning, the southern regions had a relatively high industrial concentration. It is above all owing to the socialist planned economy that these imbalances could be diminished step by step. The long-term investment policy resulted in the fact that as far as their growth rates were concerned, the industrially less developed regions secured a higher percentage than the industrialized regions. In line with territorial and structural conditions, specific branches of industry today set the typical character of the GDR's counties. For example, the chemical industry is primarily domiciled in the county of Halle, the heavy engineering industry in the county of Magdeburg, both the textile industry and the machine-tool and textile machinery manufacture in the county of Karl-Marx-Stadt, the office machinery industry in the county of Rostock, electrical engineering and electronics in the county of Dresden and in Berlin, the electric power and fuel industry in the county of Cottbus and shipbuilding in the county of Rostock.

Steady growth rates as they have been registered in the GDR for years, are an obvious sign of the fact that an economic system develops harmoniously. For several years now, the produced national income and the industrial goods production have been increasing by about 4 to 5.5 percent per annum. The five-year plan period 1971-1975 yielded the highest increase ever in the output of the GDR's national economy. Thus, for example, the total produced national income during this five-year period ran up to the remarkable sum of 637 billion marks. In other words it had grown by 30.1 percent as compared with the preceding five-year plan. More than 22,000 new products and techniques were introduced into the production during this period. Proceeding from this solid basis, the GDR has successfully terminated the first three years of its five-year plan covering the period 1976-1980. The basic figures of the plan targets will do to illustrate the intention of the GDR to continue improving living standards and streamlining the material-technical basis.

The five-year plan until 1980 provides for, among other things: — In 1980, the produced national income is to reach a total amount of 182 to 185 billion marks. — By 1980, the industrial goods



A special center of attraction for both GDR and foreign tourists when visiting the GDR's Berlin capital is the lovely, world-famous Street, "Unter den Linden".

production will be stepped up to 134 to 136 percent. — The total expenditure to be spent on science and technology in 1980 will amount to about 4.2 percent of the national income.

In line with this planned development, the expenditure of public funds on the improvement of living conditions, on housing, the maintenance of stable consumer prices and rates, on education, public health, recreation, culture and sports will be increased from about 161 billion marks in the years 1971-1975 to the considerable sum of 207 to 210 billion marks in the period until 1980.

The structure of industry and manufacture
On the basis of a primary industry extended in conformity with the existing natural resources and objective requirements, on effi-

cient processing industry has developed in the GDR. The industrial gross production of the GDR divides into several main branches of industry as shown in the accompanying table.

The dynamic development of the socialist industry entailed both a comprehensive expansion of the output of already existing branches of industry such as textile machinery building, lignite mining, shipbuilding, power plant construction, and the rapid emergence of new industries developing as a result of the scientific-technological revolution, for instance, electronics. During recent years, priority was given to the growth of those branches of industry that determine the technological progress such as chemical industry, mechanical engineering and vehicle construction, electrical engineering/electronics and scientific instrument manufacture. Their share in the total output rose from 30 percent in 1949 to roughly 50 percent at the present time.

than 800,000 people are employed in the factories affiliated with these combines. This is one third of all people working in industry. The largest industrial enterprises of the GDR include the VEB Leuna-Werke with about 30,000 employees and the nationally-owned enterprises Filmfabrik Wolfen, Chemiekombinat Bitterfeld, Schwermaschinenbau "Ernst Thälmann" Magdeburg with employment figures between 13,000 and 18,000.

Fixed assets and investments
Today the GDR's industry manages fixed assets, i.e. machinery, equipment, premises and other installations, with a value of some 260 billion marks. The portion of fixed assets is particularly large in some branches of the primary industry. Per employee in the power and fuel industry, for example, there are fixed assets to the value of about 280,000 marks, and about 140,000 marks each in the chemical industry, and about 110,000 marks each in the metallurgical industry.

In the years to come, investments will primarily be used for intensifying production. Thus the trend pursued so far will be continued. For example, the share of rationalization investments of the ore mining, metallurgical and potash industries in the overall investments figure is at present 70 percent. In general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle construction this share is on the order of 75 percent and in electrical engineering/electronics at 80 percent.

The variety of facts and figures covering both the past and the future economic development shows that the GDR may with pride strike the balance of its economic development over 30 years. The exercised unity of economic and social policy will continue to prove a dynamic motive power. The policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany guarantees full employment with the national well-being steadily improving, thus implementing one of the main targets of socialism: to operate an economic system whose achievements are made available directly to the working people.

Branch of industry	Index based in 1950 averages as 100	1960	1970	1978
Electric power and solid fuels	169	247	327	
Chemical products	290	613	1,070	
Metallurgical products	354	587	929	
Building materials	308	571	910	
Products of machine-building and automotive industries	365	734	1,151	
Products of electrical, electronic and instrument manufacturing industries	460	1,144	2,256	
Products of the light industry (without textiles)	225	372	570	
Textiles	246	344	505	

In a portion of 100 marks each of industrial output, the share of the primary industry is 30 marks, that of the metallurgical industry 35 marks and of the light and food industries 35 marks, too.

1979 Leipzig Fair
Character of the 1979 Autumn Fair, to be inaugurated in Leipzig on September 2, will be the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. 30 years of the — this also means a period years in the long history of Leipzig Fair, one of the oldest fairs in the world's history. The last three decades the Leipzig Fair has developed in a way which is without parallel in its history. Today, the Leipzig Fair represents a dominant center of East-West trade.

First fair after the end of World War II was held in spring 1949 only five months after the GDR's foundation. At that time the first time, everybody saw for himself those intentions that the young state pursued toward the establishment of trade relations with other countries. This was based on the first Minister President GDR, Otto Grotewohl, had just declared in his government statement: "The government tasks to establish trade relations with all states who are ready to trade with us on the basis of equality".

At the 1950 Spring Fair the socialist countries made their first appearance in Leipzig representative collective fairs. As early as this are the socialist foreign countries occupying a display area of more than 20,000 sq.m. Leipzig's position as an international trade fair was given a new accent. It is evident that, with the socialist countries, an economic power was in the process of development which, henceforth, the economy would have to reckon with. Not later than 5 years after the end of former agricultural countries produced manufactured goods in addition to their traditional products.

USSR, too, was represented in a major range of commodities the first postwar Fair and over 5,000 exhibits. succeeding Fair events, at

THE GDR AT FAIRS IN LEIPZIG AND ABROAD

Over the past 30 years, Leipzig has become the center of east-west trade

ter 1950, had primarily been characterized by the exhibiting socialist countries, the first Western countries, too, gradually came to Leipzig. This was because they simply had come to realize that, in the long run, it would not be possible to overlook Leipzig as a fair and, of course, because they wanted to tap the large market of the expanding socialist countries. In 1953, Austria was represented with a collective exhibition for the first time, joined in the two following years by the United Kingdom and France, respectively, also attending with collective displays.

The growing economic strength and the increase in the GDR's foreign trade turnover contributed largely to the fact that Leipzig attracted other Western countries as well. Since the mid-fifties, more and more developing countries, from Africa, Asia, and Latin America came to Leipzig to use the opportunities given there for establishing commercial relations and making contacts in the interest of their own economic development. In 1959, no less than 49

countries were represented by their exhibitors, and visitors had come from 73 states.

Long History, Bright Future
A special highlight in the recent history of the Leipzig Fair was the 550th Jubilee Fair which was held in 1965 and registered an attendance record with guests from over 100 countries. This Jubilee Fair demonstrated in every impressive way the unique position held by the Leipzig Fair, in particular with regard to the ever more intensifying trade relations between the socialist countries and the capitalist and developing countries.

The unique position of the Fair has been even more consolidated recently as is shown by a look at the forthcoming Autumn Fair, which will take place from September 2 to 9. More than 6,000 exhibitors from 50 countries will be presenting their ranges of capital and consumer goods in an exhibition area totalling 280,000 sq.m. The international goods offered, featuring high standards, form an excellent basis for brisk business activities, for the com-

parison of achievements, and for scientific-technological information.

GDR industry will be displaying its entire export range comprising, in the jubilee year of the GDR, many new products. At their Fair stands, 2,800 foreign trade organizations, combines and export enterprises will reflect the steady increase in output of the national economy of the host country. Among these exhibitors will be such known foreign trade organizations as Chemie-Export-Import, Invest-Export, Unilectra, WMW Export-Import, Transportmaschinen Export-Import, Intermed Export-Import, Glos-Keramik, Textilcommerz, Wirotext, and Demusa. The other socialist countries, among them all the COMECON member states, will be participating with representative stands in the trade sections important to their national economies, as well as with Fair offices. The largest exhibitor will be the USSR, with its collective exhibition on the Fair grounds.

Numerous developing countries will make use of the Fair to ex-

tend their trade relations with the GDR and other states. 1,500 exhibitors will be present from 26 capitalist industrialized countries and West Berlin, among them renowned trusts, national industrial associations, export and import companies, banking houses and numerous medium-sized business enterprises.

As far as capital goods are concerned, the Autumn Fair will be featuring the following seven trade sections: chemical industry, chemical processing equipment, plastics processing machinery, textile and shoe-making machines, printing machines, road vehicles and medical equipment. This fall, the chemical industry section which includes the trade group of agricultural chemicals, will have a very large number of participants.

Besides the seven capital goods sections, consumer goods, too, will occupy a large area, being displayed in a total of 20 trade sections.

With regard to international participation and the diversity of goods exhibited, many trade sec-

tions of this year's Autumn Fair will show the features of specialized fairs. For example, 22 countries will be represented in the chemical section, 18 in the section of road vehicles and medical equipment, 35 in the food and allied products section, 30 in the textiles and clothing section, and 19 in the section of household chemicals, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals.

In addition to the extensive exhibition range, there will be a varied program of scientific-technical lectures complementing the range of goods exhibited by an abundance of information. Mention shall be made here of the series of lectures "High-performance plastics processing machinery", "Up-to-date textile techniques", "Agricultural techniques" as well as further technical lectures held by exhibitors and relating to other major display sections of the Fair.

The GDR at the Fairs of the World
What is true of the Leipzig Fairs, applied also to the GDR's participation in foreign fairs. Both

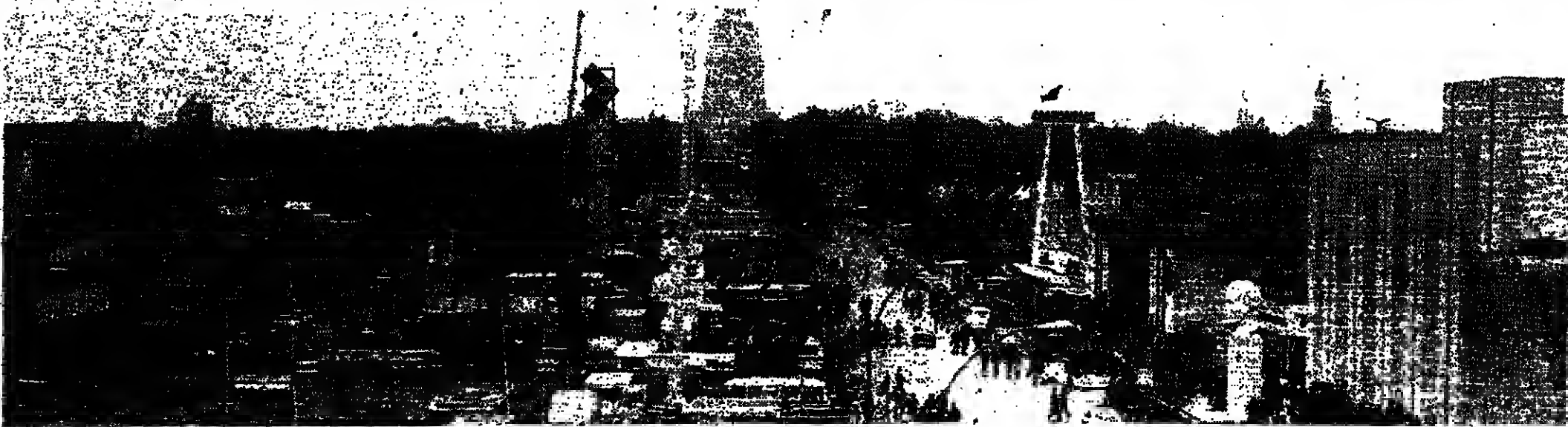
events reflect the rapid development of the GDR's trade and economy in its 30-year-old history. While, today, no major international exhibition can be imagined without the participation of the GDR, things looked quite different in 1949 when the GDR was founded. The then schedule of participations in foreign fairs included merely 5 dates. It is interesting, however, that as early as that time the GDR, in addition to events in the USSR, Poland and Hungary, attended two fairs in non-socialist countries, namely Sweden and the Netherlands. Although up to the early seventies, most capitalist countries and a large part of the developing countries, too, adhered to the rigid policy of non-recognition of the GDR, the number of fairs attended by the GDR in these countries increased steadily since 1949. In 1965, there were already 24 international exhibitions at which the GDR was represented, with official collective displays of its foreign trade enterprises. For many realistic-thinking Western businessmen, industrialists and

politicians the following contradiction became ever more obvious: on the one hand, there were the Western governments ignoring the GDR's existence under international law and, on the other hand, there was the efficient economic power named GDR which was present in the Fair places of other countries. No doubt, it would not be exaggerated to say that this presence had no considerable share in the fact that a realistic attitude towards the GDR prevailed all over the world within a relatively short period.

Nowadays, the German Democratic Republic is represented, every year, with nearly 30 official collective exhibitions at the most important fairs in the world. Whether in Moscow or Hannover, Paris or Vienna, whether in Algiers or Tripoli—the GDR is always among those whose ranges of exhibits set the character of a great fair.

A look at the present structure of the GDR's official participations in foreign fairs demonstrates both the basic trend of its trade policy and the internationality of its foreign trade relations. Approximately 60 per cent of the participation in fairs is in socialist countries, about 20 per cent each in the developing and capitalist industrialized countries. In addition to the said official participations in foreign fairs, the GDR's Fair policy is unthinkable without the participation of individual foreign trade enterprises in international specialized fairs. Some 250 of such "individual displays" staged by GDR foreign trade enterprises are registered every year.

This internationality is an essential feature of the GDR's trade policy, finding its expression in the motto of long standing "For trade open to the world and for technical progress". The offer of peaceful trade submitted by the GDR to all countries of the world, which is also reflected in the multitude of Fair participations, represents at the same time a major contribution to the implementation of the resolutions passed by the European Security Conference in Helsinki.



Exhibitions from more than 60 countries and West-Berlin were represented at the Leipzig Spring '79 Fair. Here, in the expansive grounds, one sees some of the 22 major exhibition halls, in addition to the 30 major pavilions.

30 YEARS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC-PEACE POLICY FROM THE BEGINNING

GDR Membership in COMECON Guarantor For A Rapid Economic Development.

The economic and political development of the GDR over its 30 years of existence has been closely connected with the fact that the country is a member of the international economic organization of socialist countries, i.e. the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON).

COMECON, which in 1979 also celebrates the 30th anniversary of its foundation, was established in January 1949 and the GDR joined this organization in 1950. In view of the immense problems created by the destruction during World War II, this decision was of almost vital importance to the GDR's national economy. In particular, this was true of the development of heavy industry which, without the aid of the USSR and other socialist states, would never have gained efficiency so quickly. The streamlining of the GDR's chemical industry in the early sixties was also effected in close cooperation with the other COMECON states.

Today, the economic activities of the member countries would be unthinkable without their cooperation in COMECON. For example, a large portion of specialized production makes it possible to concentrate research and manufacturing facilities in particular countries. Uniform standards guarantee a high degree of compatibility of different products. To

on ever greater extent, there is a true integration of the national economies of the countries united in the COMECON.

This statement is confirmed, among other things, by the volume of the exchange of commodities between the GDR and the COMECON countries which, in 1980, will be about 45 times the volume of 1950. Apart from the further deepening of the international division of labor, it is above all the solution to the following problems, with which COMECON is at present concerned:

— Handling of joint investment projects such as the international gas pipeline "Soyuz" which has just been completed.

— Elaboration and implementation of long-term programs for the development of such branches as the consumer goods industry.

— Long-term securing of raw materials and fuel supplies.

For years now, COMECON has registered the highest and steady growth rates as compared with other economic regions. This and its growing share of world production—about 35 per cent—characterize the advantages which economic cooperation on the basis of equal rights implies for the countries united in COMECON.

PEACE POLICY—FROM THE FIRST Constructive GDR Contributions To The Maintenance Of Peace Recognized All Over The World.

30 years of the GDR—this does not only mean 30 years of a successful economic and social policy, this also means 30 years of an unflinching struggle for the maintenance and strengthening of peace. This statement does not exist on paper only, but is a fact recognized throughout the world. It is proved by both an abundance of historical facts and the GDR's present political action. Firstly, however, let's look back. Directly after the end of World War II, consistent measures were taken to eliminate all fascist remains on the territory of what is today the GDR. With the foundation of the German Democratic Republic on October 7, 1949, politicians came into power who, committed and at the risk of their lives, had fought against Hitler and his criminal war. As early as 1933 they had warned: "Who votes for Hitler, votes for war!" The fact alone that power in the GDR was taken over by these committed anti-Fascists, is guarantee enough that never again will a war will emanate from the soil of this German socialist state. However, it was obvious from the very beginning that peaceful development in Europe and the

whole world would not come about automatically. Therefore, the young GDR consistently concentrated its policy on securing practical measures for the safeguard of peace. Out of this attitude the GDR took such initiatives as the proposals for the signing of a peace-treaty and for the renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

The basis for these activities was the Constitution which had come into effect on October 7, 1949, and which stipulated, among other things, that "it is the duty of every citizen to serve the maintenance of peace". At the same time, the GDR declared itself for the UNO Charter and proclaimed, in its Constitution, that any warmongering is a crime.

It is generally known that the majority of constructive disarmament proposals submitted during the period after World War II was initiated by the socialist states. The GDR, being always among the initiators, did everything in its power to help implement these proposals. The GDR had a decisive share in the realization of one of the fundamental pillars of European security—the set of European agreements, by means of

which the realities having arisen as a result of World War II and the postwar development were recognized on the basis of international law. The GDR took a constructive part in the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, agreed with the FRG upon a treaty on the bases of mutual relations under international law, and cooperated actively, together with the other European socialist countries, in the elaboration of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Since the GDR has become a member of the UNO, it is also acting in this international organization for the establishment of a stable, worldwide peace. It advocates a world disarmament conference to be summoned in this connection which should decide on effective actions.

Treaty states, held in Moscow on November 22 and 23, 1978, where the socialist countries took up an unequivocal position on the burning questions of our time, stating, among other things:

— The escalation of the arms race is the greatest threat to peace and détente. Therefore, it becomes ever more urgent to call a halt to the material preparation for a new war and to bring about a decisive turn in the struggle for the ending of the arms race.

— It is necessary to enter into negotiations on the stoppage of the production of nuclear weapons of nuclear weapons including their complete liquidation. In this connection, priority must be given to the immediate banning of the neutron bomb.

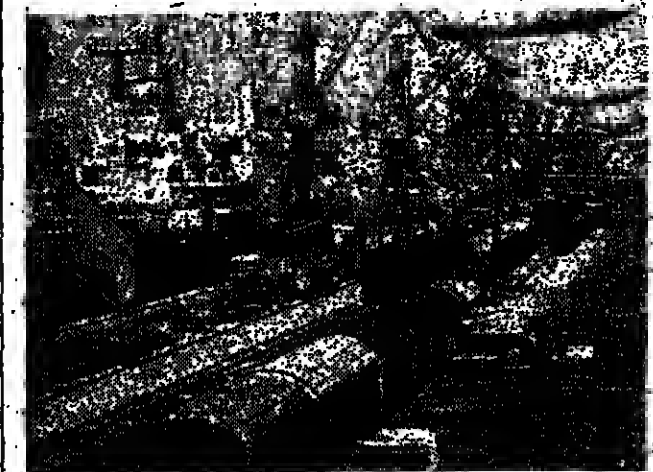
All endeavors the GDR makes to pursue its uncompromising peace course are inspired by the great longing for peace of all citizens of the Republic. Their efforts for the further construction of socialism will be in vain unless peace is safeguarded and people can enjoy the results of their industriousness without the threat of a devastating new world war.

Trade On The Basis Of Equal Rights, Contribution To Peace.

In addition to its steady and dynamic trade with the socialist countries, the GDR is also interested in continuing the development of its economic relations with capitalist countries, trusts, and companies. It considers the development of intensive economic relations with these states an important factor in the recovery of the international situation, and in the relaxation of political tensions. Such relations create an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation and favor the establishment of a lasting, extensive relationship of mutual benefit which may counteract the emergence of complex political conflicts. True to the old maxim "people who are in business with one another do not shoot at one another", the GDR is very anxious to develop lasting economic relations with the capitalist countries, thus simultaneously implementing the lines laid down in "Basket 2" of the Final Act of Helsinki.

Therefore, major business enterprises have been entrusted with orders for the execution of large GDR investment projects. For instance, the trusts VOEST-ALPINE Montan AG of Austria, Rhone-Poulenc of France, Mitsui of Japan and Hoechst-Union of the FRG erect large industrial installations for the chemical industry in the GDR. Japanese, Swed-

ish and Finnish large-scale plants for the GDRs by industry should also be mentioned in this connection. On the initiative the business relations with trusts and major enterprises have been strengthened. Especially conducive were syndicate agreements, long-term mutual supply contracts. Syndicate agreements, for example, Montedison of Italy, Dow Chemical of the USA and R. Poulenc of France while are long-term agreements, among others, Guest, Keen, Nettlefolds of the U.K., Stork of the Netherlands, E. of Italy, Courtaulds Ltd. of U.K. and Svenska Industri AB of Sweden. In spite of many positive trade relations between the GDR, it is nevertheless stated that the principles agreed upon in Helsinki or yet respected by all states, regard the GDR takes the fact that these principles can be effect only if the business relations are based on the principle of reciprocity and mutual advantage. Only then trade relations of differing socio-economic systems can make the possible contribution to peace coexistence between these tries.



DATA Processing Equipment And Office Machines From GDR With Growing Share Of International Market.

Among the major European manufacturers of electronic data processing systems, a young enterprise from the GDR is making an increasing reputation for itself: the nationally-owned combine ROBOTRON. This socialist, large-scale enterprise unites virtually all firms manufacturing data processing systems and office machines in the GDR. In terms of figures, these are 21 manufacturing enterprises employing over 70,000 specialists. In addition to manufacturing plants, the combine ROBOTRON includes its own sales and service organizations as well as a foreign trade enterprise. It is an interesting contrast that the combine ROBOTRON, as a maker of the most modern manufactured goods, has its principal establishment in Dresden, the city which is so rich in tradition. Thus, the international renown of Dresden as the city of the arts has been enlarged by a new aspect, the no less than 7,500 scientists and technicians working at the Combine's research institute in Dresden.

Good Service
The combine ROBOTRON as an association of those GDR enterprises whose ranges include data processing equipment and office machines is the outcome of a dynamic and flexible economic policy. With the establishment of this Combine not long ago, it has been taken into account that the enormous growth rate in this branch of industry necessitates concentration of research, manufacture and sale. This concentration has primarily led to a rapid improvement of the technical level of the devices produced. By now, the combine ROBOTRON is one of the largest manufacturers of data processing systems and office machines in Europe. About 70 per cent of all products are exported. The buyers come from 65 countries and their number keeps growing. Because of that, ROBOTRON is also incessantly engaged in improving its advisory and after-sales services. In no less than 25 countries ROBOTRON has, by now, established its own foreign trade agencies guaranteeing reliable after-sales service which is today the main demand of international buyers. Apart from this excellent advisory points in favor of ROBOTRON devices which are mentioned in a numerous references up-to-date tech-

nology, high dependability, reliability in service, and a reasonable ratio between price and performance, as well.

A new system — ESER
If one analyzes the rapid development of the GDR industry in the manufacture of data processing and office machinery, one fact cannot be omitted: the cooperation of the COMECON countries in this sector. Since 1969, there is a multilateral governmental agreement providing for joint development, manufacture and application of modern data processing system and aiming at the development of a standardized system of EDP equipment (ESER). This governmental agreement of 1969 has, since then, produced respectable results. Owing to the international division of labor, an advanced system of central processing units and peripheral devices could be developed, a result which each country by itself would never have attained over such a short period. The latest outcome of the COMECON countries' cooperation in the sector of data processing equipment will be presented to the international public in summer 1979; that is, a new generation of ESER-based systems.

A LOOK AT ROBOTRON

The photo shows here some of the products of ROBOTRON, the rapidly growing electronic firm that is achieving a well-earned international reputation for excellence and dependability in its advanced product line.

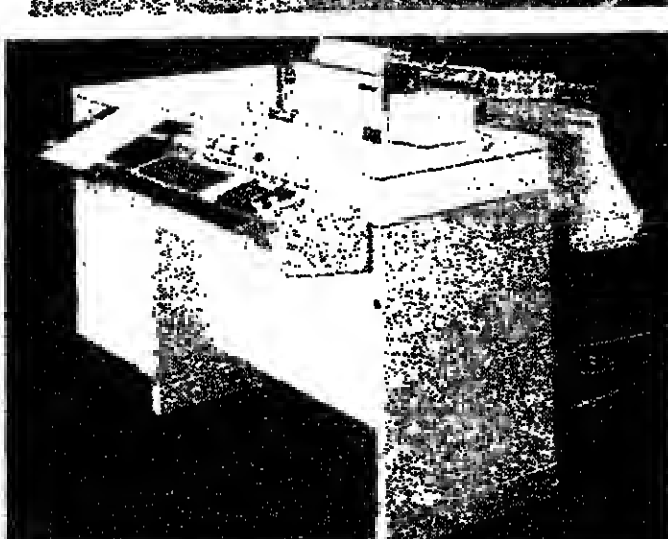
PHOTO No. 1 - RIGHT, TOP:
This is VEB Kombinat Robotron GDR, Dresden, home of the famous ROBOTRON products.

PHOTO No. 2 - RIGHT, 2nd FROM TOP:
The Magnetic account computer, ROBOTRON 1720 (see text to right).

PHOTO No. 3 - 3rd FROM TOP, LEFT:
The Automatic invoicing and accounting machine ROBOTRON 1720 (see text to right).

PHOTO No. 4 - 3rd FROM TOP, RIGHT:
Typewriter Model ERIKA 110/115 (see text to right).

PHOTO No. 5 - RIGHT, BOTTOM:
This is the Computer EC 1040, also described in the text to the right.



Automatic invoicing and accounting machine ROBOTRON 1720

Invoicing, accounting and statistics - these are the principal application fields of the ROBOTRON 1720. It makes no difference at all whether the users are textile manufacturers, farmers or craftsmen, building contractors and transport agents, advertising agencies or even hospitals. The universality of the ROBOTRON 1720 also becomes manifest in the configuration possibilities of the basic versions with punched-tape output, magnetic account system and with floppy disk.

Only a minimum of manipulations is necessary to operate this machine. After the invoicing, the debtor accounting is effected automatically. The processing of statistics is also possible and produces immediate information. A branch-oriented software is part of the manufacturer's standard range of delivery. Thus, for example, the ROBOTRON subsidiary Büromaschinenwerk Sömmerda developed, by order of the firm RATIONAL GOD of Würzburg, a program system "financial accounting" for the magnetic account computer ALL SYSTEM 580.

Small automatic invoicing machine ROBOTRON 1711

The ROBOTRON 1711 is destined for the application in small and smallest enterprises. It represents the combination of an electronic, microprogram-controlled, calculating, storage and program unit with an electric office typewriter. Craftsmen, retailers and agents can make daily use of the ROBOTRON 1711 for invoicing, calculating turnover figures and value-added tax or for dealing with minor accounting operations and the correspondence. The alphanumeric keyboard can be varied according to the specific requirements of the country concerned.

Magnetic account computer ROBOTRON 1750

The ROBOTRON 1750 unites the advantages of electronic data processing and the conventional accounting technique. In line with its technical design, the ROBOTRON 1750 is especially suitable for the following fields of application: financial accounting, invoicing, warehousing, internal mate-

rial economy, calculation of gross and net wages, progress control in case of a discrete production, cost accounting and deadline control of the company's management. The magnetic account computer consists of the freely programmable central processing unit, the input/output unit and the magnetic account headpiece. In addition, paper tape punch and floppy disk are also available. A ferrite-core storage with a capacity of 8 Kbytes is used as working memory for data and programs. Standard software packs are available for the most important application fields. Being independent of branches they can easily be adapted to the specific requirements of every enterprise.

Computer EC 1040

One of the ROBOTRON computers held in high regard by international users, is the EC 1040 which has stood the test in many countries for several years. Three computers were installed in the Associated Institutes for Nuclear Research in Dubna, one of the largest nuclear research establishments in the world. Another eight computers were supplied to the USSR as well, i.e. to the Soviet Ministry of Oil Industry. Two computers of the EC 1040 type are applied in space research where they solve problems of the socialist countries' Intercosmos Program.

Typewriters from ROBOTRON

The typewriter range of ROBOTRON comprises small mechanical typewriters as well as mechanical and electric office typewriters.

The more than 60 years of experience in the manufacture of small typewriters are reflected in the ERIKA 110/115 model. Thanks to its low weight, modern design and excellent typing qualities the ERIKA can be used both at home and en route. With the mechanical office typewriter ROBOTRON 20 all writing work involved with the daily office routine can be handled with ease. It speaks well for the high quality of this machine that the acting double world champion in typewriting, Gisela Ebersbach from the

GDR, won both titles on this model in 1977 and defended these titles in Vienna in 1978. In the high-speed typing contest lasting 30 minutes she did 574 strokes a minute on the ROBOTRON 20. Likewise extremely reliable is the electric office typewriter ROBOTRON 202 which is equipped

ROBOTRON Revolutionizes Ski-Jumping Measuring Techniques.

Now as before, many branches of athletics are faced with a problem - the objective judgment of results obtained. Whether in figure skating, boxing, gymnastics or in diving - subjective judgments depriving many an athlete of the fruit of years of hard training are prevailing everywhere. That is why technicians all over the world have been working for years on finding facilities for the objective judgment of athletic performances. Today, swimming competitions or international contests in sprint races of track and field sports cannot be imagined any longer without electronic timing.

Among the events that have been a topic for the introduction of electronic judgment for a long time, is also ski-jumping. What matters here is a precise measuring of lengths achieved because with alighting speeds of more than 100 kilometers per hour, the human eye is not capable of an exact determination. However, the majority of technical solutions presented so far in this respect proved to be little feasible. But the scientists and technicians from ROBOTRON succeeded in bringing about, in this connection, an international breakthrough, also appreciated by the International Skiing Federation. The method developed by them will revolutionize (and this great expression is well in place here) the conventional length measuring technique in ski-jumping.

New Technology

With little expense of technical equipment, the method introduced by ROBOTRON makes possible the automatic recording, processing and output of the jump lengths achieved. Via induction loops at the alighting slope and take-off platform and by means of a permanent magnet attached to the jumping ski, elec-

tric pulses are generated at a precise determination of alighting point within the 100 meters required. As the permanent magnet attached to the jumping ski weighs only a few grams only, the athlete is hampered in no way. After having been tried out in GDR the new length measuring method from ROBOTRON used also in international contests for the first time in the 1978 season when it stood the test under the critical eyes of the officials of the International Federation (FIS).

The new quality of the ROBOTRON method for a ski-jumping competition is above all demonstrated by the following points: — Take-off speed at the platform and jump length at alighting slope are measured automatically. — Every style judge enters a style mark via a manually operated input keyboard. — The overall mark for the jump is immediately reckoned, combining the determined length and the style mark and via display to the large-sized electronic output display, also cross-fading of on television.

Software package
Center piece of this system microcomputer, ROBOTRON 1520. By means of the boards the peripheral units can be varied in many ways.

The software package has the FIS regulations and an effortless communication with the computer. Every jump or ski-jumping contest has the ability to acquire an electronic mark of the overall mark from ROBOTRON.

30 YEARS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—PRODUCTS FOR WORLD INDUSTRY

WMW STANDS FOR STREAMLINED PRODUCTION.

ing the large number of ries exporting machine the GDR holds one of the most positions, a fact which established in a survey made the US technical journal "Machinery". In addition, this publication points out as far as the production of ne tools is concerned, the is also among those manu- ners who are in the lead. ding both its efficiency and pacity, this branch of indus- nks with the leading sectors GDR's national economy. apply of machine tools and ele plants is handled by the n trade enterprise WMW- RT-IMPORT which has its ile in Berlin, capital of the. This enterprise, having a n of experience in business disposal, has made itself a "pushed" name all over the

Highest Quality

putation is above all due to lose cooperation between machine tool manufacturers. g foreign customers the possible quality of prod- and the business and adv- activities.

/EXPORT-IMPORT handles the purchase of metal cutting machine tools, id-forming machine tools, tal cutting cold-drawn tools well as the import of adworking machines.

estions of export and im- id exclusively dealt with by foreign trade enterprise is a centralization that en- the foreign partner smooth business operations.

ical-commercial offices es- ed by WMW-EXPORT-IM- are available in more than unities. Furthermore, sales- izations and a well-struc- and widely spread network ents in over 30 countries as as a large service staff, in-

cluding assemblers, are at the customers' disposal. The clientele comprises major- trusts from many branches of the metalworking industry, e.g. vehi- cle and freight car construction, heavy engineering, rolling bear- ing, fabrication, steel industry, gear cutting, engineering, ship- building and textile machine building. Among these customers number Citroën, Michelin, Peu- geot, Renault, Creusot-Loire, Usi- nar, Pont-d-Mousson, Arbel, France, Belge, ANF and others in France; Fiat, EGAM, Riv-SKF, Falck, Dalmine and others in Italy; GKN, Sykes, Matric, Widman, Ford Dagenham, British Steel Corp., Modern Wheel Drive etc. in the United Kingdom; and Hoesch AG, Mannesmann AG, KHD, Rhein Stahl AG, Daimler Benz AG, Siemens AG, AEG, De- maag etc. in the Federal Republic of Germany.

International Partners

Over the past 20 years the FRG alone has imported more than 60,000 machine tools from the GDR. These included over 15,000 lathes, 10,000 milling machines, 12,000 drilling machines and boring mills, 5,000 presses. Na less than 1,000 machine tools for rotationally-symmetrical ma- chining were exported by VEB WERKZEUGMASCHINENKOMBI- NAT "7. OKTOBER", Berlin, to the FRG in the last three years. In addition to this, WMW is a very capable supplier of repair and maintenance shops for fac- tories belonging to the machine tool manufacture and general engi- neering, of training centers for skilled workers in the metalwork- ing industry, and of equipment and complete installations for the fabrication of machine tools, tools and mechanical engineering products.

From the abundance of exam- ples, here is yet another. In Brazil, more than 10,000 machine tools from the GDR are already in op- eration today, e.g. with Krupp de- Brasil, Gemmer, Dedini, Reissen-

hauer do Brasil, Bosch do Brasil. Other Latin-American firms, too, make use of products from the GDR's machine tool manufacture; for instance - in Argentina - Forja San Martin, Tiffe and Massey.

Some 70,000 skilled workers, en- gineers and scientists are em- ployed in the machine tool manu- facture of the GDR. 60 individual firms are grouped in five large combines. These are nationally- owned large-scale business enter- prises. In addition, there is a large research center exclusively desig- ned for machine tool manu- facture which has its seat in Karl- Marx-Stadt and is closely cooper- ating with the local Institute of Technology. This concentration of scientific capacities has earned the GDR's machine tool manu- facture high international reputa- tion in the field of theory also as is proved by numerous publications, the highly esteemed attendance of scientists from the GDR at congresses all over the world, and by the high level product- having developed as a result of this international appreciation. From both the scientific and con- structional point of view, the ma- chine tool experts of the GDR have entered new territory in many spheres of industry and they have done and still do pion- eer work. This concerns, for instance, such sections as the con- trol of machine tools and their in- terconnection with computer-con- trolled machining centers.

Medals and Diplomas

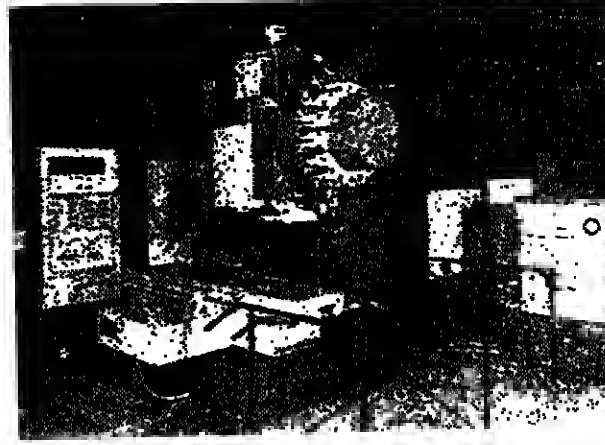
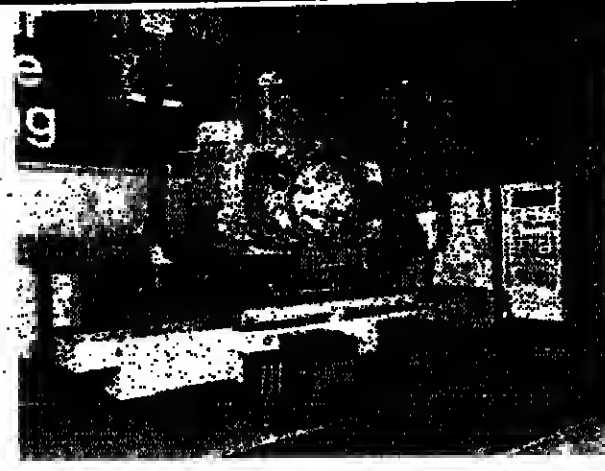
Research, design and manufac- ture of machine tool products are based on requirements placed by the main users, i.e. mechanical engineering, rolling bearing and automotive industries, fabrication of standard and formed parts. The WMW production range covers machine tools, machining centers, automatic machines, manufacturing lines, numerically controlled machine tools and complete industrial installations suited for individual, small-and medium-size, large-batch and

mass production. The production range comprises variants for a stepwise automation tailored to all requirements of the metal- working industry in the sector of both capital goods and consumer goods. Standard machines which are applicable in all branches of industry and special-purpose ma- chines with a high automation de- gree for specific requirements are on offer in about equal shares. More than 110 medals and diplo- mas awarded to WMW products at international fairs and exhibi- tions over the last years testify to the high quality of these products.

World-wide Fame

The fact that the GDR holds one of the foremost positions in the export of machine tools is sub- stantiated by the high apprecia- tion with which its quality prod- ucts from the whole machine tool manufacturing branch are met throughout the world. The prod- ucts made by this branch of in- dustry are well-known and in great demand all the world over. It is no secret, therefore, that with regard to certain products the or- der books are so filled that the industry must make great endea- vours to satisfy all customer wants in the shortest possible time. The largest portion of machine tool exports from the GDR is bound for the socialist countries. This is not only a sign of the intense ex- change of commodities, but also a result of the international divi- sion of labor which, within the Council for Mutual Economic As- sistance (COMECON), makes steady progress in this branch, too.

It is difficult to single out individ- ual examples for the extensive de- liveries to the socialist countries. A particularly eloquent example, however, is the fact that ma- chines from the GDR were sup- plied for the equipment of the world's largest truck works in the Soviet Union. Many major invest- ment projects in the COMECON countries are also provided with WMW products "Made in GDR".



WMW ENTERPRISES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

- external cylindrical grinding machines
- multi-spindle automatic lathes
- facing lathes as special-pur- pose machines
- copying lathes with cam con- trol
- chucking lathes.

VEB Werkzeugmaschinen- kombinat "Fritz Heckert", Karl-Marx-Stadt

- Top products are:
- multi-purpose horizontal mill- ing machines
 - multi-purpose vertical milling machines
 - single-column jig grinding ma- chines with optical measuring device
 - horizontal bench boring and milling machines.

VEB Werkzeugmaschinen- kombinat "7. Oktober", Berlin

- Top products are:
- gear-generating grinders for cylindrical gears
 - gear hobbing machines for cylindrical gears
 - internal cylindrical grinding machines

VEB Uhren- und Maschinen- kombinat, Ruhla

- Top products are:
- planing, milling and grinding machines for the machining of large workpieces
 - roll turning and grinding ma- chines
 - special-purpose machines
 - numerically controlled machines, mostly used as bor- ing and milling machines as well as kneeless-type milling machines
 - universal tool milling machines with numerical control and machining centers.

VEB Kombinat Umformtechnik "Herbert Wonne", Erfurt

- Top products are:
- transverse rolling machines
 - gear finishing rolling ma- chines

VEB Werkzeugkombinat, Schmalkalden

- the GDR's main producer of hand tools and tools to be used on machines.
- Machine building, and particular- ly the manufacture of machine tools, rank among the dominant branches of the GDR's national economy. Thanks to the division of labor and cooperation with the machine tool industry of the USSR, the technical level and es- pecially the automation degree of the machinery produced has been raised considerably. At the same time, the manufacture of carbide-tipped and machine- bound tools with long tool lives has speeded up. This is a devel- opment which has a decisive in- fluence on the export of machine tools. The products made by this branch of industry secure high- grade quality to foreign custom- ers.

HELD IN HIGH REPUTE ALL OVER THE WORLD... TECHNOCOMMERZ GmbH REPRESENTS MAJOR COMBINES OF GDR's METALWORKING INDUSTRY.

NOCOMMERZ GmbH rep- es major combines of the metalworking industry. foreign trade enterprise NOCOMMERZ GmbH han- dles export and import activities half of several major com- bines of the GDR's metalwork- ing industry. SKL diesel engines, e in GDR, are well-known the world, just as are the cts from the combine PUM- UND VERDICHTER, Halle, has an international repu- tation particularly for projects g with the rationalization o- mation of the most vari- ous production processes. Efficient station installations from DR are as known world- as are the top products he air conditioning, ventila- ted refrigeration engineering s. Moreover, products from DR's traditional manufac- tic gear units and clutches, ic and pneumatic installa- of the ORSTA type, fittings plant and equipment for -plating are represented HNOCOMMERZ on the in- ternational market and have the GDR a good reputa-

NOCOMMERZ is present s own offices and through agencies in Europe, in the s and Far East, in South- as well as in major Afri- countries. Thus, for exam- ple, the enterprise has established its offices in the FRG, Bulgaria, oslovakia, Finland, France, lavia, in the Netherlands, d, Rumania, Sweden, the Hungary, Egypt, Iraq, Iran,

Syria, Libya, China, India, Indonesia, and Cuba. Industrial know-how, acquired over more than three decades is contained in SKL diesel engines. Today, VEB SCHWERMASCHINENBAU "KARL LIEBKNECHT" (combine for diesel engines and industrial installations), Magde- burg, ranks among the leading engine manufacturers in Europe. Every year, the Combine produces diesel engines with a total rating of more than 750,000 kW. The Combine's supply range com- prises diesel engines in the capacity range of 22 to 7,630 kW and diesel-driven generating sets from 30 to 1,100 kVA. All SKL diesel engines are designed and built as universal engines in accordance with the modular principle and with due regard to the technical requirements imposed by the relevant classification societies. SKL diesel engines of the third engine generation stand out for their high technical level. With these engines, a highly efficient and maintenance-free series of VD-type engines has been created. SKL engines of the third generation, i.e. high- and medium-speed four-stroke "trunk-type" engines with high supercharging and adjustable air cooling, correspond with the international trend towards a maximum of power concentration. They comply with the requirements for increased economy, reduced operating cost, high reliability, easy servicing and

high automation degree to the largest possible extent. As becomes evident from the fact that, within a short period of time, more than 700 engines of the VD 26/20 type were sold and are operating smoothly, SKL engines come up to high standards as far as their application in the most different fields is concerned. This manifests itself, among other things, in the fact that the engines are designed and built for universal application as main propelling engines, diesel-electric sets for power generation aboard ship and as diesel-electric sets for power generation on land for the most varied requirements. This, in addition to the fact that the basic assembly of engines belonging to one and the same type is identical, allows a cost-saving stocking of spare parts. SKL engines of the third generation can be met with on board ships on all oceans because they, as main propelling engines or hull auxiliaries, come up to the requirements imposed by the chief classification societies of ship- building. All engines are subjected by the manufacturers to a steady quality control so that they are suited for high-duty service and guarantee the highest possible degree of safety.

The air conditioning and refrigeration engineering industry designs and manufactures ventilation, air conditioning and dust ex-

traction equipment and systems. There are export relations with 25 countries of the world. Among the more than 150 products, made by about 21,000 employees in 18 factories affiliated to the Combine, are refrigeration units and fitting equipment from VEB MASCHINENFABRIK, Halle, and VEB MASCHINEN- UND APPARATEBAU, Schleuditz. One of the best known examples of the successful application of refrigeration equipment from the GDR is the Olympic Sports and Congress Center at Seefeld (Austria). Indispensable to industry, agriculture and building are axial- and radial-flow fans from the Combine's works VEB TURBOWERKE, Meissen, VEB MASCHINENFABRIK NEMA, and VEB LUFTECHNIK, Gotha, which have furnished proof of their high reliability in European countries as well as in Africa, India and Latin America. As far as environmental protection is concerned, a highly topical subject of international interest, it is in particular the Combine's subsidiary VEB ENTSTAUBUNGSTECHNIK "EDGAR ANDRE", Magdeburg, whose systems for mechanical and electromechanical dust removal help solve problems involved with it.

15 gold medals won at Leipzig Fairs since 1968, and numerous diplomas and medals awarded on the occasion of fairs and specialized exhibitions abroad, testi-

fy to the workmanship performed in the GDR's air conditioning and refrigeration engineering industry. These awards are the outcome of continuous efforts made by all employees to secure their products the highest possible degree of quality. At the 1979 Leipzig Spring Fair, VEB KOMBI- NAT LUFT- UND KALTETECH- NIK, Dresden, presented 40 ex- hibits and models, among them 28 new developments and improvements, testifying to the in- creased efficiency of the air con- ditioning and refrigeration engi- neering industry. 22 exhibits out of 31 products liable to checkup and classification bear high and highest quality marks of the GDR. Under the trademark ASUG, VEB KOMBINAT GETRIEBE UND KUPPLUNGEN offers an exten- sive range of highly developed industrial gears for heavy en- gineering and plant construction as well as for general engineering, by means of which manifold driving problems can be solved in an efficient way. At the 1979 Leipzig Spring Fair, 34 exhibits were shown from the ASUG range, among them 19 new de- velopments and 7 improvements, which are distinguished by low weight, little space requirement, long service life, high reliability of operation, a minimum of mainte- nance, the application of through-hardened toothing and load distribution. By making use of centralized fabrication and au-

tomated computation methods on the basis of electronic data pro- cessing, the necessary prerequi- sites are set up to enable highly serviceable products, to be supplied an economically favor- able terms and within the earliest possible time. The top product at the previous Leipzig Fair was a two-stage heavy-duty mill gearing for operation in the cement industry hav- ing a weight of 72,000 kg and a nominal output of 2,500 kW. As an extension of the proven single- stage normal-speed hypocyclo- id gears, this gearing type ranks among the most efficient normal- speed hypocyclo gearing units operating as rectilinear moving drives of large cement mills in the cement industry. It is manufactured by VEB MASCHINENFABRIK UND EISEN- GIESEREI, Dessau. Furthermore, a new series of planetary gears developed by VEB GETRIEBE- WERKE, Leipzig, on the lines of the modular principle, is also worth mentioning. By means of this new gearing series, an average productivity increase of 30 to 35 percent and a saving in space by 120 to 150 percent were achieved, with the weight having remained the same. The gearing units are suited for use in almost any branch of the machine build- ing and apparatus construction industry. For the streamlining of production processes the steplessly variable

drive is increasingly gaining in importance. The gearing and clutch manufacture here offers steplessly variable trains of sprockets, steplessly variable friction gears and maintenance-free radially expanding clutches. The Pd-series of trains of sprockets made by VEB GETRIEBE- WERKE, Wernigerode, stands out especially from this assortment because, as compared with al- ready existing steplessly variable trains of sprockets, this Pd-series is distinguished by little space requirement and low weight. The applied modular principle allows many combinations with toothing- gear attachments, thus enabling these trains of sprockets to be used in the most varied branches of industry. Moreover, the manufacturing program covers toothing gears as well as plain and stepped rolls from the specialized forging works of this branch of industry. By means of such finely forged blanks considerable savings can be made in mechanical working. All main producers of pumps and compressors in the GDR are united in VEB KOMBINAT PUMPEN UND VERDICHTER (KPV), Halle. These are 15 factories producing about 75 percent of the GDR's overall output in this industry. The subsidiaries of VEB KOMBINAT PUMPEN UND VERDICHTER manufacture a multi- tude of individual units and complete installations with an overall

driving power of 1,800 MW for the petro-chemical, chemical industry, pipelines, agriculture, hydraulic engineering, metallurgy, power stations and others. The range of driving power of the individual units reaches from 0.2 kW to 12 MW. In detail, the manufacturing program of the Combine covers, in the pump sector:

- centrifugal pumps, among them single- and multi-stage centrifugal pumps, vertical centrifugal pumps, star-wheel pumps, submersible pumps, recirculating pumps for power stations, marine rotary pumps and others
- proportioning pumps and in the compressor sector:
- compressors of the reciprocating piston type
- centrifugal compressors
- turbo-blowers
- rotary piston blowers
- mechanical vacuum produc- ers.

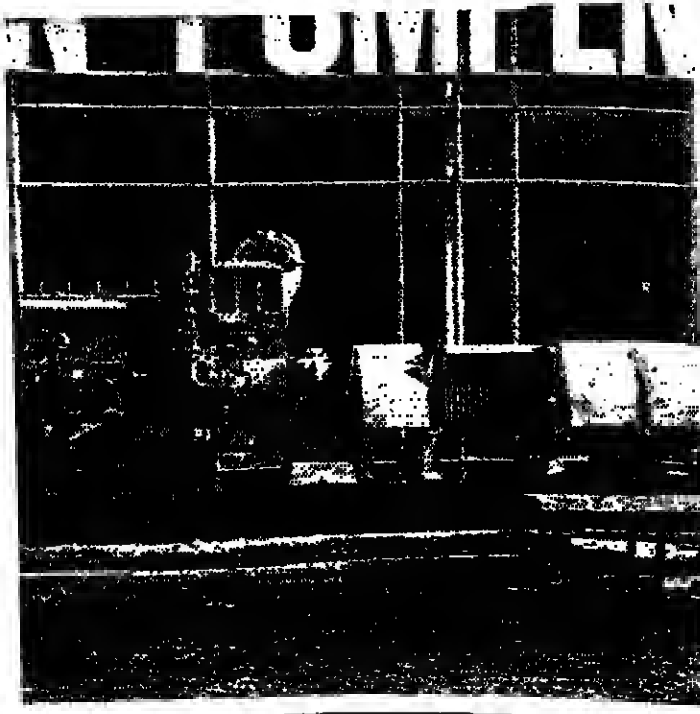
The Combine's 10,000 employees are well aware that success pre- supposes big endeavors. The steadily increasing sales figures reflect the growing confidence on the part of major customers and give evidence of the systematic research and development work performed for many decades. The Combine maintains business relations with about 40 countries. Principal buyers of the products from Halle are the USSR and all other COMECON countries, in addition to France, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Yugoslavia and others.

FANS—In Great Demand for Industrial Building.

The demands made on the effi- ciency of fans are steadily grow- ing in industry, agriculture, trans- portation and building. At the same time, the need for fans is also increasing. This development is taken into account by the firms VEB TURBOWERKE, Meissen (the GDR's leading fans manufacturer), VEB LUFTECHNIK, Gotha, and VEB MASCHINENFABRIK NEMA, Netzschkau, united in the combine VEB KOMBINAT LUFT- UND KALTETECHNIK. The fans of the axial- and radial- flow types made by the firms mentioned above are important export items of the Combine. Fans from Meissen operate reli- ably, for instance, in paint-spraying workshops and textile firms in Sri Lanka, in ventilation systems in

Algeria and Egypt, in air condi- tioning plants in the Soviet Union, in India, African and Latin-Ameri- can countries. Every ship made by the GDR's shipbuilding indus- try and sailing today the oceans, is equipped with fans from VEB TURBOWERKE. There is no truck from GDR production which is moving without Meissen-built ra- diator shutters for combustion heat dissipation which, only yesterday, were built in light metal and are now of plastics. VEB TURBOWERKE maintains direct or in- direct export relations with cus- tomers from over 50 countries in all. The fans of the LRNM standard series can be used for handling mechanically clean, non-aggres- sive gases up to a temperature

not exceeding +85°C. Fans made by VEB NEMA, Netzschkau, are especially suited for in- stallation in windows and roofs. These sheet-steel fans are equipped with plastics impellers and external-rotor motors. The cooperation between VEB TURBOWERKE, Meissen, and VEB NEMA, Netzschkau, in the devel- opment of their products has re- sulted in raising the quality of fan construction and was appreciated at the Leipzig Fair by awarding the "axial" standard series a gold medal. The fans of the series from VRD 315/711 to 630/711 are exhaust ventilators and are supplied in clockwise and anti- clockwise rotating design and with a casing tilt of 90° and 180°.

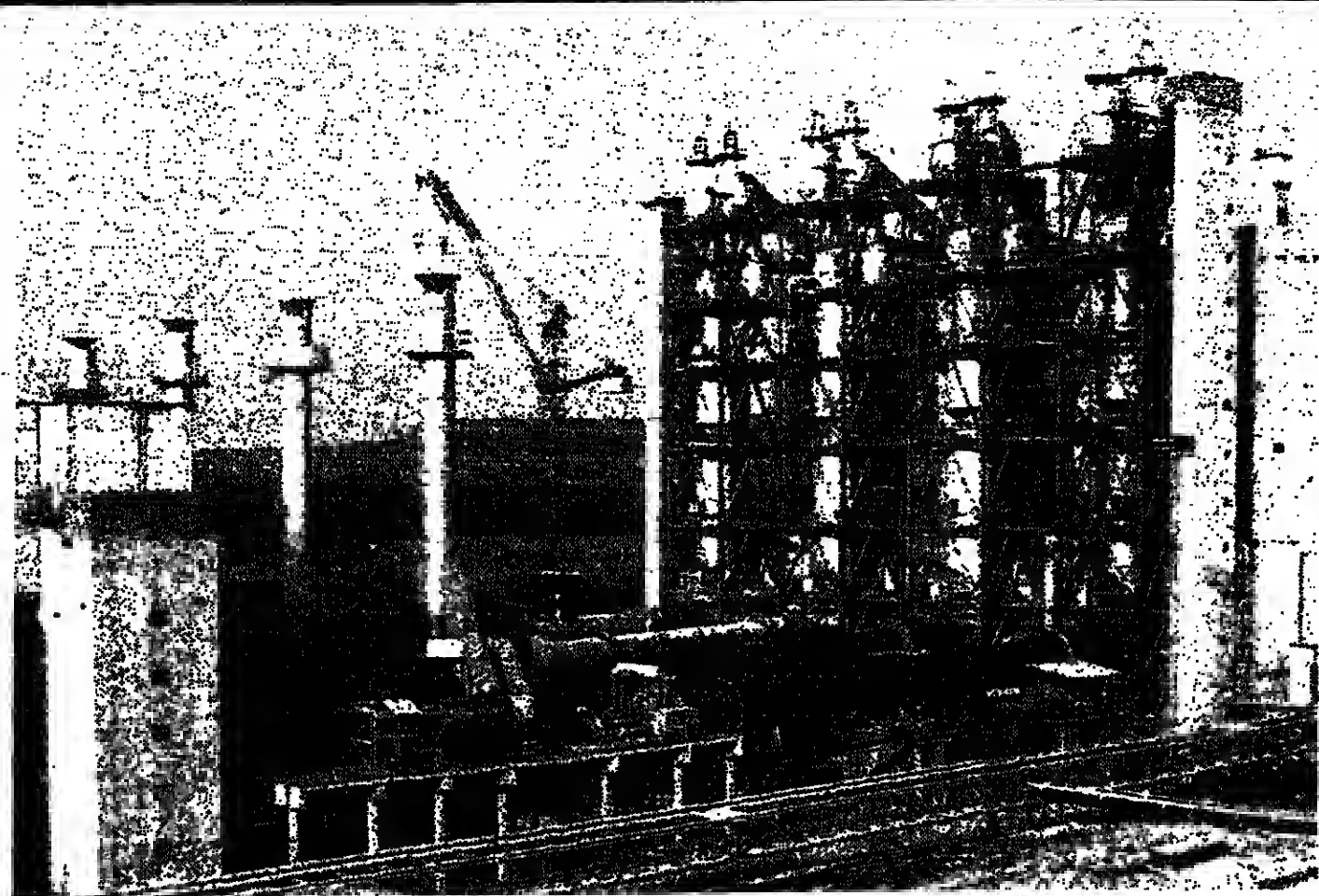


30 YEARS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—TRADING WITH THE WORLD

In international trade with industrial plants the foreign trade enterprise INVEST-EXPORT enjoys a well-known name. Established 25 years ago, in 1954, INVEST-EXPORT has developed into one of the most important representatives of the GDR's foreign trade. The efficiency of the GDR's national economy has dynamically grown over these three decades, this being one of the most essential reasons why INVEST-EXPORT is held, today in such high repute in 50 countries. Its extensive export range represents a cross-section of almost the whole industrial production of the GDR. Well over 1,000 complete industrial plants and lines, as well as tens of thousands of individual machines and pieces of equipment, have been exported so far.

INVEST-EXPORT has geared its product range to complete plants and system solutions as only in this way can it meet international requirements and take into account the demand for scientific-technological top performance. The concentrated channelling of the GDR's industrial plant export through a single foreign trade enterprise was, on the one hand, fully in line with the development of the GDR's national economy and, on the other hand, dictated by the necessity to handle the export business in this sector as effectively as possible. Today, customers negotiating with and buying at INVEST-EXPORT, are the beneficiaries of this concentration. From advice and design to the erection of complete plants ready for service - everything is concentrated in the hands of one and the same organization. This procedure not only turned out to be a success formula for INVEST-EXPORT, but it considerably facilitated the handling of business for the buyer as well, thus bringing mutual advantages for the benefit of all.

Long-Standing Tradition
INVEST-EXPORT is supported by world-renowned inland partners, i.e., by large-scale combined works of the mechanical engineering industry backed by long-standing traditions. INVEST-EXPORT and its industrial partners are prepared for the different development trends of the market and in view of their many years' experience of erecting industrial plants in Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin and Central America, they



"INVEST - EXPORT" - A WELL-KNOWN NAME IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

The Foreign Trade That Has Supplied Well Over 1,000 Complete Plants To 50 Countries

are able to fully meet the specific requirements of the countries concerned.

Another reason for the business success of INVEST-EXPORT is the high performance level of its inland partners. They rank among the leading industrial enterprises of the GDR and their branded goods are known on all major investment markets and are esteemed as reliable. Above all, over the past few years, the trend towards systematic concentration in research, development and production has intensified in these enterprises, employing more than 100,000 people. This has paid off in increasing efficiency. The socialist economic integration and the handling of joint ventures on third-party markets have had an extremely positive influence on this process. Both the cooperation

INVEST - EXPORT . . .

As one of the GDR's major foreign trade enterprises in the field of industrial plants export, INVEST-EXPORT offers to the international market full-scale services ranging from planning and designing through supply and assembly up to commissioning. Industrial plants have been supplied by INVEST-EXPORT

to, among others, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, to Syria, Algeria, Great Britain, India, Sweden and to the Federal Republic of Germany. Plants sold by INVEST-EXPORT are in operation in over 50 countries.

with renowned trusts from capitalist industrialized countries and the granting of licenses has also had a beneficial effect on this progressive development. INVEST-EXPORT is a business partner willing to trade with every country in the world. Equipment and plants supplied by this enterprise can be found in all socialist countries and are increas-

ingly utilized in the non-socialist economic area, too.

With a well-balanced range of exhibits demonstrating the efficiency of the industries represented, the foreign trade enterprise attends, every year, more than 25 international fairs and exhibitions. As already mentioned, INVEST-EXPORT is supported in

its marketing operations by capable combines and factories of both the heavy engineering industry and the industrial and chemical plant construction of the GDR. VEB the leading enterprise is VEB SCHWERMASCHINENBAU-KOMBINAT "ERNST THAELMANN" (SKET), Magdeburg, the largest manufacturer of the GDR's heavy engineering industry. This Combine concentrates major industrial capacities which are the outcome of many years' experience in production. The Combine's practice-oriented research work guarantees the business partners of INVEST-EXPORT the supply of highly productive plants and system solutions.

VEB KOMBINAT GIESSEBENBAU-GENBAU UND GUSSEBENBAU (GIGAS), Leipzig, has succeeded in establishing itself with its

proven products in more than 20 countries. The Combine's products have become a byword for quality in socialist countries, developing countries, in the Arab region, in Latin America, but also in capitalist industrialized countries in Europe. In Algeria, the fittings complex of Berrouaghia erected jointly by the nationally-owned enterprises GISAG and INEX has been put into operation recently. Another complex at Tiarat, to the South of Algiers, is still under construction. The wide range of automatic molding and core-making equipment, core-print molders, core shooters, cold- and hot-box processes as well as other foundry machinery has gained GISAG a high international reputation.

Complete Plants

VEB CHEMIEANLAGENBAU-KOMBINAT, Leipzig/Grimma, is a supplier of complete plants for varied applications. In addition to this, the Combine produces up-to-date equipment for the chemical and allied industries.

The export program of INVEST-EXPORT includes, among many other items, plants for petrochemical processing and for the production of basic petrochemicals as well as low-temperature equipment for the production of industrial gases.

Plants and equipment for the production of caustic soda, equipment for the sugar industry and plants for alcohol production have been supplied to socialist and developing countries as well as to European capitalist industrialized countries.

VEB INEX (Industrieanlagen-Export), Berlin, works out economic-technical schemes for the realization of industrial projects and has made itself a name by giving valuable advice to users. Besides, INEX undertakes the training of specialists and, if required, even project management. Since its establishment, VEB INEX has realized a total of more than 300 plants in 49 countries on four continents. INEX has particularly specialized in industrial plants with specific features such as plants for the manufacture of industrial fittings, pumps, compressors, refrigeration and hydraulic equipment, construction, building material and roadmaking machinery, as well as products of rail vehicle construction.

SKET Presents International Standard In Specialties

VEB SCHWERMASCHINENBAU-KOMBINAT "ERNST THAELMANN", Magdeburg, was established ten years ago in the endeavor to supply the steadily growing demands made on the heavy engineering industry by the dynamically developing national economy of the GDR. The Combine employs 27,000 people in the most varied occupational groups. Apart from the parent works "ERNST THAELMANN" in Magdeburg, the Combine comprises the following well-known export enterprises:

- VEB Schwermaschinenbau "Heinrich Rau", Wildau;
- VEB Zementanlagengbau, Dessau;
- VEB Drahtziehmaschinenwerk, Gruenau;
- VEB Drahtbewehrung, Naustadt/Orla;
- VEB Ingenieurbetrieb für Anlagen, Berlin;
- VEB Spezialmontagen, Weimar.

In addition, there are subsidiaries in Genthin, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Salzwedel, Kamenitz, Stendal, Berlin, and Teutschenthal.

The establishment of the Combine entailed a remarkable concentration process in the GDR's heavy engineering industry and specialization of manufacturing programs.

Modern Plants

SKET is the manufacturer of:

1. Complete small section, rod and cold rolling mills, equipment for cold and hot forming, metallurgical and heavy-duty cranes;
2. Complete cement mills (primarily for the dry method) and equipment for the building material industry;
3. Complete cable and wire rope factories as well as plants and equipment for wire-working and processing.

At present, there are regular trade relations with 22 countries handled through the foreign trade enterprise INVEST-EXPORT. During the 30 years, since the GDR's foundation, SKET has supplied, among other products:

- 354 hot and cold rolling mills;
- 340 manufacturing lines for the cement production;

- 1,000 metallurgical heavy-duty cranes;
- 8,000 cable and strand machines;
- 14,200 wire drawing machines.

Parent Establishment

With more than 13,000 employees the parent establishment "ERNST THAELMANN" in Magdeburg is not only the largest enterprise within the Combine, has also specialized manufacturing facilities (seven factories for mechanical production, steel construction works, service and ancillary undertakings) and an independent metallurgical base (two steel and grey iron casting foundries well as a large-scale forge) disposal. Moreover, it has its modern organizational and putting center and conceals the determinant capacities for search and development as well as of mechanical engineering the Combine.

More than 30 gold medals numerous diplomas awarded SKET at international fairs exhibitions so far, testify to Combine's achievements, all over the world. Last but not least, these remarkable results have been the outcome of a continuous cooperation leading scientific institutions in Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries as well as with the Institute of Techno "Otto von Guericke" in Magdeburg.

This amalgamation of scientific technological potentials culminating in the testing of the Combine's new developments in large enterprises of the U.S.S.R. and still leads to numerous products, of which a few shall be mentioned here:

- Process-controlled small section rolling mills with an output of more than 1 million tons;
- High-speed stranding machines in tandem arrangement;
- Rod-rolling mills with wire got and controlled wire casting (with this new development, another SKET product will be a determinant of the international market);
- New duo hot rolling train

Two-Lay Machine MSD 2/4 X 160

The high-speed stranding machine developed for tandem arrangement by SKET under the type designation MSD 2/4 x 160 presents excellent possibilities for application in various programs of steel cord manufacture. The machine is a specialized stranding equipment for making three- or four-wire strands of high-strength steel wire according to the two-lay principle and is distinguished by the following technical and economic advantages:

- increased output by high ro-

- tar speed and simultaneous application of the two-lay principle
- extremely low wire tension owing to narrow spaces between the guide elements of the rotor
- excellent quality of the stranded product due to an infinitely variable regulation of rotor speeds and the employment of a postforming attachment operating in two dimensions as well as self-regulating bobbin brakes

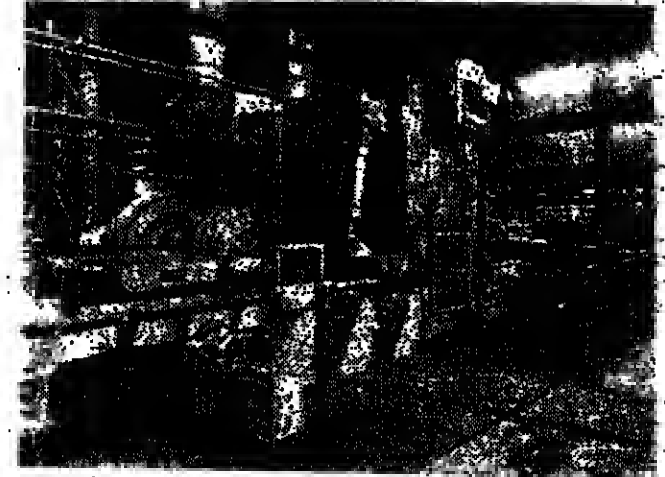
- gentle wire guiding through polished, wear-resistant guide elements with big deflection radiuses
- little cost for erection as the machine, provided with rubber buffers, is installed on a plane floor and does not require much space
- facilities for multiple-machine attendance, supervisory, control and alarm systems
- high reliability in service, ease of operation, requiring little maintenance.

The Continuous - Type Mixer AMD 4

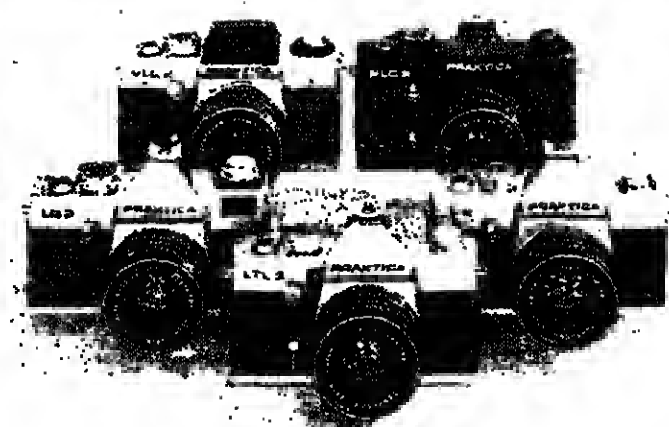
In its extensive assortment, GISAG offers the continuous-type mixer AMD 4 for the preparation of sand mixtures used in short-time no-bake processes. This continuous-type mixer has met with lively interest from foundry specialists. The attachments of the mixer have been designed in such a manner that, especially, sand compositions can be prepared

which consist of dried quartz sand, a liquid synthetic resin as binder and a liquid catalyst. The sand mixture is prepared in continuous operation. The ready-to-use mixture accumulating at the end of the agitator must be led directly into the core or molding box placed below the machine. The experts' attention has also been attracted by the continuous-type mixer AMD 8 B. This is a

universal device for the preparation of fast-setting molding materials for which dry quartz sand, binder and hardener are processed. By means of a powder batcher which can be supplied as an auxiliary attachment, it is also possible to add powdered aggregates to the preparation process. The mixer has an hourly output of 6,000 to 10,000 kg of prepared molding material mixture.



CAMERAS AND LENSES FROM PENTACON



The foreign trade enterprise HEIM-ELECTRIC is the exporter of products made by efficient branches of the GDR's industry. HEIM-ELECTRIC has its own sales organizations abroad and a far-reaching network of agencies in many parts of the world. At the major international fairs HEIM-ELECTRIC is represented with its extensive range of products. The export and import program of HEIM-ELECTRIC comprises goods manufactured by the Associations of Nationally-owned Enterprises AUTOMATISIERUNGS-GERÄTE (automation equipment) and RUNDfunk UND FERNSEHEN (radio and television) as well as by the combines ELEKTRO-NISCHE BAUELEMENTE (electronic components), MIKROELEKTRONIK, NARVA, ELEKTROGERÄTEWERK SUHL and PENTACON.

Capable Inland Partners

The foreign trade enterprise HEIM-ELECTRIC enjoys close relations with capable inland partners who, thanks to their rapid development in recent years, have created new opportunities and wide dimensions for trade open to the world. It speaks for the efficiency of this foreign trade enterprise that the turnover rates realized not only with trading partners in the socialist foreign countries, but also with those from the Western hemisphere have been increasing from year to year. As a highly esteemed trading partner, HEIM-ELECTRIC is present at the world's major fairs.

What, then, has been the key to the success this branch of the GDR's industry has achieved both at home and on foreign markets? It is the sum of several factors. There is, on the one hand, the

aspiration of the firms and combines represented by the foreign trade enterprise to continuously renew, improve and enlarge their product ranges. On the other hand, there is the endeavor to search for technically sophisticated solutions and to introduce them into production within the shortest possible time. Another factor is the excellent quality of the end products which unfailingly appeal to customers. And there is one more thing in which this foreign trade enterprise has increasingly succeeded over the past few years - the after-sales and advisory services have been raised to a high level and an assortment of goods compiled that is carefully tailored to the market concerned. Thus it goes without saying that HEIM-ELECTRIC has gained in influence and has succeeded in enlarging its clientele.

In 23 countries throughout the world, representatives of HEIM-ELECTRIC and of its associated branches of industry are available in permanent technical-commercial offices to provide agents and interested parties with information on their extensive offerings.

In these circumstances, it is no wonder that the statement of exports of this foreign trade enterprise shows considerable proceeds. Quality and a budget-priced offer have attracted a large number of customers, thus resulting in an annual increase of the foreign trade turnover by about 10 percent over the past few years. This, indeed, is an impressive outcome.

It stands to reason that the countries of the community of socialist states hold the leading place in HEIM-ELECTRIC's business activities. Some three quarters of the total turnover of the foreign trade enterprise are realized with these countries. Of decisive importance are, in this respect, the trade relations and agreements with foreign trade organizations from the Soviet Union. Both the fine results that the combines and firms represented by HEIM-ELECTRIC have achieved over the

Always In The Picture With PENTACON

The combine VEB PENTACON Dresden comprises the parent establishment in Dresden, VEB FEINOPTISCHE WERKE in Gohlitz, GERÄTEWERK in Berlin-Friedrichshagen as well as FOTO-TECHNIK UND UNTERRICHTS-MITTELWERK in Berlin. The Combine employs a workforce of 6,500 people, of whom 56 percent are women and nearly one third juveniles.

Products made by this Combine contribute largely to intensifying and streamlining the activities in many spheres of research, teaching and administration in the GDR. But the photographic equipment is in great demand with many foreign customers, too. A large part of the output is, therefore, exported to socialist and Western countries, among the latter the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as to overseas countries.

A prominent position in the Combine's production range is held by the manufacture of reflex cameras, photographic lenses and accessories for reflex cameras, whose share is 75 percent of the industrial goods production. This year alone, 52 percent of the main products will be replaced by new developments and improvements. This will include the Praktica MTL 3, a reflex camera effecting the incident light measurement by the lens, as well as the Praktica PLC 3 and VLC 3 with

inside measurement and electric transmission of stop values developed for the first time in the world. In this way, light can be measured with the diaphragm being permanently opened.

To an ever increasing degree, new methods and production techniques form the look of the Combine's modern manufacturing plants. With the aid of a scientific organization of work, 505 workplaces will be newly arranged or reorganized in the course of this year. By this means, idle capacities of no less than 125,000 work-hours will be mobilized and the working conditions will be improved.

The Combine's innovator teams have a decisive share in the fulfillment of tasks provided by the Plan for Science and Technology, on the basis of which 85 percent of the planned and additional increase of labor productivity is realized. This year, the systematic innovation activities will yield a profit being equivalent to the performance of 100 employees.

The Combine's workshop manifests itself in the 23 gold medals won at Leipzig Fairs. But the fact that cameras made by the Combine were already companions of Soviet cosmonauts in space testified also to the high quality of these products. During his space flight the GDR cosmonaut Sigmund Jähn used, for the experiment "Biosphere", the Pentacon "six m", a half-plated-reflex camera.

past, and the normalization of governmental relations between the GDR and the capitalist countries have also opened up new dimensions in the field of economy. The chances for launching a stable economic cooperation with the Western countries have become ever more favorable.

There is no doubt that the lines on security and cooperation in Europe laid down in Helsinki are especially conducive to the development of such activities. It is obvious that these are the preconditions under which trade between states belonging to differing social systems can prosper. It is an essential prerequisite, however, that this is done on the basis of mutual advantage. Restrictive measures adopted by certain circles from the Western world in the recent past inhibit this process and do not serve the development of peaceful trade activities in Europe.

The new and profitable trade relations with socialist countries call for political circumspection and goodwill from the Western side. The benefits for both sides, i.e. opportunities for stable and long-term trade activities, cannot be ignored.

The foreign trade enterprise HEIM-ELECTRIC, too, has prepared for the new political preconditions. Its products, standing out for their high quality, excellent value in use and reasonable prices, are increasingly in demand, presupposing hard and intense work on the world's markets. The great demand for these products is largely due to the regular participation of the foreign trade enterprise in international fairs and exhibitions. Thus, for example, the enterprise can be met with its exhibits in Brno,

Budapest, Damascus, Götting, Hamburg, Cologne, Lille, Paris, Poznan, Plovdiv, Vienna, Zagreb and, last but not least, the Fair halls of Leipzig.

Showrooms

To promote their marketing activities; and, of course, to keep customers and interested parties informed on their latest offers, HEIM-ELECTRIC has established its own agents and industries. The GDR run branch offices at special showrooms in major European cities such as Vienna, Paris, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Antwerp, London, and Hamburg.

Further essential points of HEIM-ELECTRIC's marketing activities are the opening of new markets and regular calls on customers, doing this, the agents are fully aware that the demand for technical consumer goods fulfilling international standards is growing in the countries of the Third World. These requirements, placed by the customers on the foreign trade enterprise HEIM-ELECTRIC, are put into practice by highly qualified specialists, technicians and researchers in the development centers and manufacturing works of the GDR. New developments and improvements of existing equipment are made against top performances on the international scale. A series of gold medals and diplomas awarded by the Leipzig Fair Office furnish proof that the combines and firms have been successful in their endeavors. These awards are a deserved appreciation of the outstanding achievements of the ability to introduce findings in the fields of research and development quickly into practice.

Japan's GNP Up 5% in Quarter

Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Japan's gross national product (GNP) rose 5.1 percent in the second quarter, down from a revised 6.9 percent in the previous quarter but up from 4.4 percent in the like-year earlier period.

On an annual basis, GNP growth registered 6.1 percent in the second quarter, down from a revised 6.9 percent in the previous quarter but up from 4.4 percent in the like-year earlier period.

Private-sector consumer spending in the quarter totaled \$3.1 trillion yen, up 1.6 percent from the previous quarter and up 5.2 percent from a year earlier.

Private corporate capital investment rose 1.6 percent in the quarter.

Exports in the three months on an adjusted basis were up 3.7 percent from the previous quarter and imports rose 2.4 percent.

As a result, the trade surplus rose to 4.69 trillion yen compared with a revised 4.34-trillion-yen surplus in the previous quarter but it was off the previous year's gain for July was 9.4 percent compared with an 8.6-percent rise in June.

The Ministry for International Trade and Industry reported separately that Japan's industrial production index (base 1975) rose 0.8 percent in July to a preliminary 133.6, seasonally adjusted, from a revised 132.6 in June, when it rose 0.2 percent from May.

The year-over gain for July was 9.4 percent compared with an 8.6-percent rise in June.

Institute Says

World Slump Avoidable Policies Appropriate

By Bhushan Bahre

Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Against a widespread belief that oil-price rise must lead to a recession in 1980, National Institute of Economic Social Research says that countries adopt policies, this need not.

In a quarterly review, the institute research group says that oil-price rise has two immediate effects. An increase in oil prices will lead to a corresponding increase in the cost of production and an inflationary pressure in energy prices in the countries that is also in that it reduces real wages.

On the impact of oil-price rises on the general industrialized countries price level, the Niesse suggests that the proper response is "one of some accommodation" such as cutting non-oil indirect tax rates so as to leave the domestic price level unchanged.

It acknowledges, but disagrees with, the view of some economists that as long as monetary targets are maintained, a sectoral price rise, as of oil, can not affect the general price level. The Niesse, however, says, of the downward pressure would in such circumstances be a reduction in real output, as demonstrated in 1974-75.

Moreover, the Niesse says that a monetary and fiscal stance would entail some contraction of output. But to respond to an oil price rise by contractionary monetary and fiscal policies would be "doubly perverse."

Gold Maintains Recent Gains; Dollar Firmer

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Gold prices ended slightly firmer today after yesterday's closing which followed a record afternoon spike of \$316.75 an ounce. The fairly active session of nervous trading lacked any distinct trend, however, dealers said.

Gold closed at \$315.75-316.50 an ounce, bid and asked, up from \$315.75 late yesterday. Prices then edged higher after hours to \$316.00-316.50, dealers reported.

The price had dipped earlier in the day to a morning high of \$314.05.

In foreign exchange trading, the dollar and the pound sterling were both firmer in thin and lackluster trading.

But the dollar's strength was below expectations following yesterday's rise in the U.S. banks' prime rate to a record 12 1/4 percent plus better U.S. trade figures.

Dealers explained that during the morning, it appeared the Bundesbank was selling dollars, thus holding down the U.S. currency against its own.

Not Likely

State gloomily predicts time it seems even less there will be general not to deflate, with the ce that the 1979 policy is likely to be more than the 1974 one, albeit a solution.

s Steady

Germany

DEN, West Germany, P-DJ) — The cost of living in Germany rose 4.9 percent from a year earlier unchanged from July, as preliminary estimates rely by the statistics office.

-to-year rise is up from an increase in July from preliminary index is based living data from selected goods and services as are gures expected to be re-sout ten days.

News and Notes

An anti-coma device will be jointly developed by Staudenmann and the medical staff of a midwestern university, the company says. The device, when implanted into the brain, will bring people out of comatose conditions if the coma has been induced by a brain-stem trauma, the company says. It did not identify the school.

General Electric — of conspiring with Kodak to produce flash attachments that were compatible only with Kodak cameras. Those actions, Argus says, effectively shut it and other amateur camera producers out of the market until they could duplicate Kodak technology and make cameras that could use the new flash equipment.

Bel Canada and Canada's Department of Communications will participate in a \$200-million "field trial" providing 1,000 terminals to display information on residential and commercial television sets beginning September next year. The information system, "videotex," will use Canada's "telex" technology to provide users with a choice of up to 100,000 pages of information, including travel schedules, news, weather and sports headlines and other listings.

Esso Production Malaysia, an Exxon unit, says it has found "significant" gas reserves off the east coast of peninsular Malaysia about eight miles from the earlier Banting gas discovery and in the Esso contract area where gas reserves currently stand at three trillion cubic feet. No further details were given.

Argus filed an antitrust suit against Eastman Kodak, the world's biggest maker of photographic equipment, charging that Kodak has used its near monopoly in producing film to give it an unfair advantage in selling its cameras. Argus, a producer of amateur cameras, also accused two major manufacturers of flash equipment — GTE Sylvania and

Tenneco found oil and natural gas in the first wildcat well drilled on Sabine Pass block 13 in the Gulf of Mexico. The lease is located about 20 miles and was bought for a bonus bid of \$9.9 million. Tenneco said development drilling is expected during the first quarter of next year. The lease is 60-percent owned by Tenneco and 40-percent by Gulf Oil.

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U.S. Leading Index Declines 0.4%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — A U.S. barometer of future economic trends fell for the third time in four months during July, the Commerce Department reported today. But the new figures supported administration projections that the current U.S. recession will be mild.

The leading economic indicators index dropped 0.4 percent last month. The July decline followed a revised 0.3-percent drop in June and a 2.2-percent plunge in April. The index rose 0.2 percent in May.

The Commerce Department has acknowledged that a recession started during the second quarter

when gross national output declined 2.4 percent.

Officials have predicted the downturn will probably last for the remainder of 1979. Some private analysts believe the slump will continue into 1980.

The major factor which has clouded economists' forecasts is the continuing high rate of inflation, particularly in the energy and housing sectors.

Negative Components

Consumer prices soared at a 13.1-percent annual rate during the first seven months of the year, the largest dose of inflation over a similar period since 1946. Rising prices act to stifle consumer demand which, in turn, forces business to cut back on inventories. When factory production slows to compensate, unemployment rises, which deepens the recession.

The highly volatile index is comprised of 12 components that, taken together, are utilized by economists to measure changes in general economic activity and to anticipate future fluctuations in the business cycle.

The department said four of the 10 available component indicators for the index declined in July: the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, which had a net negative impact of 0.42 percentage point; contracts and orders for plant and equipment, with a negative impact of 0.28 point; new orders for manufacturing, consumer goods and materials, with a downward pull of 0.21 point; and building permits, with a negative impact of 0.23 point.

Six of the 10 had a positive impact, with the largest effect coming from the payroll rate, with a net upward effect of 0.24 point.

Other positive components were average workweek, change in total liquid assets, change in sensitive prices, stock prices and the money supply in 1972 dollars, the department said.

The index now stands at 139.3 percent of its 1967 base, which is well below the level of 143.3 reported at the end of last year.

The department said its index of coincident economic indicators, which is an approximation of current aggregate economic activity, dropped 0.1 percent in July following a fall of 0.4 percent in June.

The index of lagging indicators, which is expected to move after a time lag in the direction of the coincident index, rose 1 percent in July after a gain of 1.1 percent in May.

Predicts Profitability in Two Years

Chrysler Raises Estimated Loss in 1979

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler Corp., the troubled U.S. automaker, quietly is telling bankers it expects a net loss of \$600 million to \$700 million this year but will be back profitable in 1981.

As recently as June, Chrysler was telling bankers this year's loss was unlikely to exceed \$400 million on a worst-case basis. Since then, however, car sales have tumbled in the wake of the oil shortage and the increased cost of gasoline. In the second quarter, Chrysler had a net loss of \$207.1 million, bringing the loss for the first half of the year to \$260.9 million.

Chrysler's estimates for the year, which are in line with those of most securities analysts, indicate a loss of as much as \$440 million in the second half of this year. Chrysler has declined to officially comment on the forecasts, however.

recovery plan to be presented to the government, but said he thought it would include further sales of assets and cutbacks in some operations. He also predicted the "odds are 100 percent that" at some point, Chrysler will consider the possibility of selling Chrysler Financial, which has a book value of more than \$40 million.

The banker conceded he was not aware of the specifics in Chrysler's

Recovery Plan

Meanwhile, the beleaguered company is formulating a recovery plan to be presented to the Carter administration in connection with the company's request for federal assistance. A New York banker reported that Chrysler is still maintaining it will be profitable in 1981, when it unveils a new line of compact cars.

Big Board Prices Post Narrow Advance

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Takeover speculation provided most of the interest in a dull New York Stock Exchange session today as prices ended narrowly higher in moderately active trading.

Volume of about 31 million shares topped yesterday's 29.52-million-share turnover but still indicated that institutional investors were staying out of the market. Analysts said the market was continuing to consolidate its recent gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.26 to 884.90 but declined led advances by about 715 to 699.

Analysts viewed negatively the lackluster response by the dollar to rising U.S. interest rates and a narrowing of the U.S. July trade deficit reported yesterday.

Building Awards Down for U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Contracting for new U.S. construction fell to the lowest level this year in July and was slightly below the level of July 1978, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill said today.

Declines were posted in housing, non-residential building and heavy construction contracting, bringing total new contracts to \$14.7 billion compared with \$14.8 billion a year ago, the report stated.

Residential building contracts, however, totaled \$7 billion in July, up 3 percent from a year ago. Dodge chief economist George Christie added that the home-building market is nevertheless in retreat from the peak rate of housing starts reached at the end of last year.

U.S. Investment To Drop Slightly

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Despite a slowdown in the U.S. economy during the second quarter, the country's 1,000 largest manufacturers reduced their planned capital spending between the first and second quarter of this year only slightly, the Conference Board reported today.

In its 1979 second-quarter capital appropriations survey, the business-research firm said authorizations declined to a seasonally adjusted \$21.4 billion, down 5 percent from the record set in the first quarter of the year but 42 percent above the year-earlier level.

Although the decline could worsen, it appears investment is exhibiting "sustained" momentum, which means that for the full year both capital appropriations and spending should exceed 1978 levels, it said.

Frab-Bank International Paris بنك فراب الدولي - باريس

At its Annual Meeting of June 29th 1979 the Shareholders approved the accounts as of December 31, 1978. Net Income for the Financial Year 1978 totalling FF 4,805,665.47 has been allocated to reserves.

BALANCE SHEET (after appropriation of results) AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1978

ASSETS	(French Francs)	LIABILITIES	(French Francs)
Cash, central banks, treasury, postal checking account	373,759,592.79	Central banks, banks and financial institutions	2,959,251,571.98
- due on demand	352,943.39	- due on demand	52,443,354.81
- due on time	373,406,649.40	- due on time	2,906,808,217.17
Bills and financial institutions	2,114,651,566.76	Bills and securities sold outright or under agreement to repurchase	163,395,282.42
- due on demand	112,630,645.97	Customers accounts	503,659,900.19
- due on time	2,002,020,920.79	Corporate accounts	
Treasury bills and securities purchased outright or under agreement to resell	82,378,550.00	- due on demand	95,611,611.34
		- due on time	292,763,003.48
Fixed advances to customers	1,164,468,163.31	Private individual accounts	
- commercial bills discounted	7,142,000.00	- due on demand	30,177,648.77
- short term	660,400,155.52	- due on time	85,107,636.60
- medium term	370,170,061.45	Suspense accounts, provisions and sundries	140,094,938.67
- long term	126,755,946.34	Bonds	104,500,000.00
Customer overdraft debit accounts	99,391,312.61	Subordinated promissory notes	35,530,000.00
Checks and bills for collection	45,500,933.49	Total liabilities	3,906,431,693.26
Suspense accounts and sundries	85,695,314.52		
Securities transaction account	14,378,900.00	Share capital	70,000,000.00
Investment securities	977,100.00	Legal reserves	1,051,283.27
Fixed assets	5,612,026.67	Other reserves	9,189,000.00
	3,986,813,836.15	Carried forward	141,859.62
		Total equity capital	80,382,142.89
			3,986,813,836.15

Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees and endorsements for customers' accounts 147,248,692.00 |

Undrawn credit commitments 303,182,651.00 |

Guarantees and endorsements given to financial intermediaries 56,465,123.00 |

Guarantees and endorsements received from financial intermediaries 14,226,000.00 |

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